THE MUNSON MAIL.

Vol. 5, No. 24 MUNSON, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, AUG. 24, 1916 G. C. DUNCAN, PUBLISHER

DELIA NEWS BRIEFS

Owing to the number of cars set out at the station the yard room has proven inadequate and it is understood a new track will shortly be placed.

The work on C. Minett's new dwelling is being rushed and is nearly ready for the plasterers.

Mr. Clark of Lawsonburg made us a visit a few days ago and reported that the frost did not affect the grain but could show some nipped potato tops to prove thät Jack had passed through his place.

Miss Cameron now of Calgary, a former teacher in one of the new schools, has been spending a few days is town.

In a recent ball game at the park grounds, between Kennedy's Kickers and Dunlop's Devils, the fans were priviledged to witness one of the fastest and most furious games held for some time. Considerable rivalry has existed all the season between the two teams and so far honors have been fairly even except that we believe there is one round of ice cream due yet. After the call of play Cap Dunlop stepped up to the plate, politely bowed to acknowledge his hearty greeting, spat on the new ball then delivered one of his serpentine curves nearly causing the catcher a severe case of Locomata taxa in trying to recover the ball. In the first inning after 7 runs had been scored, it was discovered that there no fielders in training to cover enough ground and he gracefully withdrew to a quieter position. Cap Kennedy held out the whole inning and it must be admitted his work on the mound was a little superior.

The Farmers elevator is endeavoring to make all it claims come true as was proven a few days ago, a date had been set for the delivery of binder twine and to make good a car load was shipped by express and the express car set out here on the dot.

Sam Pocklington of the Pioneer Livery is holding a sale on Aug 26, and will shortly join the colors.

During the last few days several of the boys have returned for a month's leave from the Sarcee camp. Among them are Harry Brown, Alex Fletcher, Billy and Jim Morrison.

One of our well known horsemen who ordinarily is cool and cautious and barring a few minor mishaps such as ruraways and broken harness always gets there, but we fear on his return from the country one dark Sunday night he was somewhat reckless as it is reported he nearly collided with a team near town and his horse later on fell down. No harm was done except a little fright to one of the parties who the reporter had opportunity to interview.

C. A. Coughlin, Barrister from Hanna, is making weekly visits on Fridays.

We expected to be able to make a full report this week of our Fair but owing to the absence of the secretary we were unable to get the particulars and trust same will be ready for the next issue. The day itself was all that could be asked for. There was a large list of entries and a good crowd present all day and proved to be the greatest success in this line we have had. Out of town judges stated it was the best exhibit they had been present at in any small town so far this season.

Miss Johnson from Calgary is spending a short time in town.

Norman Grey, after an absence of several weeks, has returned and says there is no place like the west.

J. L. Carter, who for a long time was the I H C representative as collector in this district has resigned his position and accepted another with the Crown Lumber Co, and will be located in Calgary. M. C. Hamilton is his successor and has already taken over the work.

It is reported that the Watkins remedy Co. will soon occupy the building, formerly used by Mr. Carter as an office, for a sample room.

The next regular meeting of the Delia woman's institute will be held on the afternoon of August 30th, in the Presbyterian Church. Tea will be served by Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Harcus.

Mrs Dunlop and niece, Miss Isabell, are spending a short time at Birlle, Man.

Miss A. Snyder, who a short time ago appeared here as an elocutionist in behalt of the Red Cross, is in town at present with a view of starting a paper. It is stated that conditions appear so good that the prospect is that the publication will be printed in the near future.

G. Malcolm recently purchased a new car.

The following officers were elected and installed at the K. P. Lodge on Friday evening:

A. M. Starrett, Chanceller, L M. Campbell, Vice-Chancellor, D. H. Campbell, Prelate; M. J. Keays, M of W; E. A. Thompson, K R and S; A. Dawson, M of F; F. L. Roche, M of Ex; F. R. Mason, M A A; J. H. Murdock, I G; W. Hubbard, O G.

The new elevator is being rapidly finished, one side is painted and bears the name Derwilliger and Minett.

YOUR WATCH NEEDS OILING

You oil your farm machinery every time you use it, why not give your faithful watch a good cleaning and oiling by an expert watchmaker

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

H. B. MOORE
Jeweller and Optician
Drumheller - Alta.

ICE CREAM
For sale
— AT —
Delmonico Cafe

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his home stead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for,—64388.

Wanted

GIRL WANTED—For general housework on the farm. Apply at once to Mrs. Roy Benson, Munson. 24-5-p

APPRENTICE WANTED—Boy to learn the printing trade. Apply at the Mail Office.

FIELD GRAIN COMPETITION

The entries for the standing field grain competion, under the direction of the Munson Agricultural Society, were judged on Aug 14th by R. J. McGowan of Killam, the Alberta Department of Agriculture judge. There was $75 given in five prizes in each class for the best field of ten acres of spring wheat, oats, barley and flax. The object of the competition is to encourage good clean seed, and the fields had to be clean and of one variety of grain and uniform, especially free from weeds. There were 12 entries in the spring wheat class and the fields were all very good and competition was very close, the fields were scored on points in each case. E. C. Coulter was awarded the first prize on his field of Marquis wheat, Olsen Brothers were awarded 2nd, C. L. Adsett 3rd, Wm. Gibb was 4th and R. F. Mancil 5th.

In the oats, C. L. Adsett captured the first prize with an extra good field of Banner oats, Olsen Bros. were awarded second, Samuel Wigmore third and David Smeal fourth.

In the flax Chas. DeBuse captured the first prize and A. J. Fellows of Mecheche was second.

There were no entries for barley.

The Munson Agricultural Society intends to make this competition an annual affair, and the farmers in the district are urged to prepare well at least one field and sow it with good clean seed and enter into this competition. The prizes awarded are well worth the trouble and the Department is pleased to pay the prizes. Watch for the announcement next spring and get the particulars from the secretary.

ROWLEY NEWS

C. Geldman of Ponoka, visited L. McCreery a few days last week.

Sgt. MacFarlane of the 187th Batt. spent the week end with his brother Mack MacFarlane.

Con. Tivy of Munson, was on patrol through the Rowley and Rumsey district this week.

Fred Winsor of this district has purchased a new Case Threshing outfit and expects to clean up a number of grain fields this fall.

A number of the residents of this district attended the Munson Fair and report a very enjoyable time in spite of the inclement weather.

Mrs. J. J. Thompson and children arrived home from an extended visit with relatives in Ontario. She was accompanied by her sister-in-law Mrs. Russel of Strome, Alta. who has also been visiting relatives in Eady, Ont., and is now the guest of her daughter Mrs. Melville Richardson.

Mr. and Mrs. McIlvride were the guests of Mr and Mrs McPheeters on Sunday.

Ben King arrived home from Calgary on Saturday accompanied by his bride, who was formerly Miss L. Willie of Ridgetown, Ont., and was given a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mack MacFarlane when forty guests met Mr. and Mrs. King in a very pleasant evening The happy couple has the best wishes of the entire community for a bright and prosperous future.

P. Hanson holds Successful Sale

The auction sale of Peter Hanson advertised in the Mail last week, was attended by one of the largest crowds of any sale ever held in the district. Mr. Hanson had extra good stock, which were in demand and brought people far and near. The bidding was brisk and the sale realized nearly $6,000.00 and was conducted by W. C. King and L. C. Jackson.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR PRIZE WINNERS

Class 1,—Stallions

Clydesdales, 1st, A. J. Ferguson, Sarcee Butte. Standard Bred, 1st, D. L. Knoll, 2nd, W. E. Lambert. Championship for best stallion on grounds, A. J. Ferguson.

Class 2 —Heavy Drafts

Team hitched, 1st, A. A. Giles, 2nd, W. H. Giles. Mare with foal at foot, W. H. Giles and sons. Filly 1 yr old, 1st, W. H. Giles & Sons Stallion 1 yr old, 1st, Geo. C. Scott Foal, 1st W. H. Giles & Sons. Championship for best mare on grounds, W. H. Giles & Sons. W. H. Giles & Sons' special prize, A. Gibb. Wm. Doyle's special prize. M. W. Cranston. T. J. Elliott's special prize......

Class 3.—Carriage or Roadsters

Team hitched, 2nd, R. M. Kennedy. Gentlemen's driver, 1st, J. McIntosh. Lady's driver, 1st, Miss M. Gibb (Reg Lavers horse.) Roadster mare with foal, 1st and 2nd W. H. Giles & Sons, 3rd Thos Hicken. Foal, 1st and 2nd W. H. Giles & Sons.

Class 4—Saddle Horses

Gent's saddle horse, 1st Rus Greenwood. 2nd Reg Lavers. Lady's saddle horse, 1st Myrtle Lambert.

Class 4 B—Agricultural Horses

Team hitched, 1st C. L. Adsett, Mare with foal at foot, 1st W. E. Foster, 2nd S. I. Hambly & Sons. Filly or gelding 2 yrs. old, 1st Wm Gibb, 2nd Wm. Tabert. Filly or gelding 1 yr old, S. Hambly & Sons 2nd W. E. Foster. Foal, 1st A. Gibb, 2nd M. W. Cranston.

Class 33—Children's Class

Girl under 15 and pony, 1st Miss Horne, 2nd Miss B. Hambly. Girl under 12 and pony, 1st Miss Wigmore. Boy's pony, boy under 15 yrs, 1st Master McDermid, 2nd Master R. Wigmore, 3rd Master B. Evans. Boy's pony, boy under 12 yrs, S. I. Hambly & Sons.

Horse Races

Free for all open dash, 1st Wes Greenwood, 2nd A. A. Giles, 3rd Rob't Kennedy. Boy's race open dash, 14 yrs. and under. 1st C Davidson, 2nd B. Evans, 3rd — McDermid. Girl's race open dash, 14 yrs and under, Miss Lefly, 2nd Edith Evans, 3rd Myrtle Lambert. Farmers Trot, 1st W. H. Giles, 2nd F. L. Boyer.

Class 5—Cattle, Shorthorn Durhams

Bull 2 yrs. old, 1st W. F. White. Cow 3 yrs old and over, 1st W. F. White. Bull Calf, 1st Mr. White.

Class 6—Herefords

Bull 1 yr old, 1st E. N. Daly. Cow 2 yrs old, 1st E. N. Daly.

Class 7—Ayrshires

Cow 3 yrs old and over, 1st R. M. Kennedy.

Class 9—Holsteins

Bull 3 yrs old and over, 1st Guy M. Lawson. Bull 2 yrs old, 1st S. I. Hambly & Sons. Bull 1 yr. old, 1st S. I. Hambly & Sons. Cow 3 yrs old and over, 1st and 2nd S. I. Hambly & Sons. Cow 2 yrs old, 1st S. I. Hambly & Sons. Heifer 1 yr old, 1st and 2nd, S. I. Hambly & Sons. Heifer calf 1st and 2nd S. I. Hambly and Sons.

Class 10—Grade Cattle

Cow 3 yrs old and over, 1st Wm Doyle, 2nd G. Horne, 3rd W. F. White. Cow 2 yrs old, 1st S. I. Hambly & Sons, 2nd W. Doyle, 3d W. R Greenwood. Heifer 1 yr old 1st W. R. Greenwood, 2nd Geo. Horne. Heifer calf, 1st W. H. Giles & Sons. Steer 2 yrs old, 1st and 2nd, W. H. Giles & Sons. John Bowey's Special for best 2 yr. old steer judged on points, 1st and 2nd W. H. Giles & Sons.

Class 11—Fat Cattle

Fat steer 4 yrs old or under, 1st W. H. Giles & Sons.

Championship for best registered bull on grounds, G. M. Lawson. Championship for best bull on the grounds, 3 yrs old or over. S. I. Hambly & Sons.

Class 12—Swine

Berkshire Boar, 1st D H. McDermid. Duroc Jersey Boar, 1st and 2nd S. I. Hambly & Sons. Tamworth Boar, 1st and 2nd S. I. Hambly & Sons. Championship for best boar on the grounds, D. H. McDermid.

Class 13—Sows, Pure Bred

Berkshire sow, 1st and 2nd D. H. McDermid. Duroc Jersey sow, 1st S. I. Hambly & Sons. Tamworth sows, 1st and 2nd, S. I. Hambly & Sons. Litter of 6 pigs, 1st D. H. McDermid, 2nd W. F. White. Best Grade sow, 1st D. H. McDermid. 2nd Geo. Horne. S. I. Hambly & Sons' Special for best bacon hog sired by tamworth boar, 1st and 2nd Geo. Horne.

Class 14—Geese and Ducks

Gander, 1st D. H. McDermid. Goose, 1st D. H. McDermid. Drake 1st D. H. McDermid, 2nd S. Wigmore. Duck, 1st and 2nd Samuel Wigmore.

Class 15—Barred Plymouth Rocks

Pen Cock and 2 hens, 1st W. T. Frisby. Cock, 1st W. F. White. Hen, 1st L. C. Jackson, 2nd W. F. White. Cockerel, 1st L. C. Jackson, 2nd C. H. Adsett. Pullet, 1st C. H. Adsett, 2nd L. C. Jackson.

Class 16—white rocks

Pen cock and 2 hens, 1st C. H. Adsett, 2nd Samuel Wigmore. Cock, 1st Samuel Wigmore. Hen 1st Samuel Wigmore.

Class 18—S. C. White Leghorns

Cockerel, 1st W. F. White. Pullet, 1st W. F. White.

Class 22—White Wyandottes

Cockerel, 1st S. Hambly & Sons. Pullet, 1st S. I. Hambly & sons, 2nd R. M. Kennedy.

Class 23—Silver Laced Wyandottes

Cock, 1st L. C. Jackson. Hen 1st and 2nd L. C. Jackson. Cockerel, 1st and 2nd, L. C. Jackson. Pullet, 1st and 2nd L. C. Jackson.

Class 24—Buff Orpingtons

Cock, 1st G. M. Lawson. Hen, 1st G. M. Lawson. Cockerel, 1st G. M. Lawson. Pullet, 1st G. M. Lawson.

Class 35—Children's Section Poultry

Best Cockerel, 1st S. I. Hambly & Sons, 2nd W. Tabert. Best Pullet any breed, 1st W. Tabert.

Class 27—Vegetables

Beans in pod, 1st Mrs. F. Smith, Beets round, 1st Mrs. F. Smith, 2nd Mr. McKay. Cabbage, 1st Mr. McKay. Cauliflower, 1st Mr McKay. Carrots, 1st Mrs. F. Smith, 2nd Mr. McKay. Lettuce 1st W. Tabert. Onions from sets, 1st Mrs. F. Smith, 2nd Wm. McKay. Onions from seed, 1st, Mrs. F. Smith. Peas in pod, 1st Mrs. F. Smith. Potatoes, 1st Samuel Wigmore, 2nd W. Tabert.

Class 28—Grains and Grasses

Sheaf Hard Wheat, 1st C. E. Debuse, 2nd Olsen Bros. 3rd C. H. Adsett. Sheaf Soft Wheat, 1st W. Tabert. Sheaf Winter Wheat, 1st W. G Finlayson, 2nd C. H. Adsett. Sheaf Long Oats, 1st C. H. Adsett, 2nd Olsen Bros. Sheaf Flax, 1st C. E. Debuse, 2nd W. Tabert. Sheaf Timothy, 1st W. Tabert, 2nd Sam Wigmore. Sheaf Alfalfa, 1st C. E. DeBuse. Sheaf Rye Grass, 1st Sam Wigmore.

Class 30—Fancy Work

Knitted Mitts, 1st Mrs. C. McInnes, 2nd Mrs W. Gibb. Knitted Socks, 1st and 2nd Mrs. C. McInnes. Sample Darning, 1st Mrs. Tabert. Sample patching, 1st Mrs. Mrs. W. Tabert. Tea apron, 1st Miss Horne. Patchwork Quilt, 1st Mrs. J. W. Miller, 2nd Mrs Tabert. Fancy Knitting, 1st Mrs. C. McInnis, 2nd Mrs. W. B. Walrod. Crochet, 1st Miss Horne, 2nd Mrs. Walrod, Eyelet, 1st Mrs. C. McInnes. Linen Centerpiece, 1st Mrs Wm. Gibb. Sofa Cushion, 1st Miss Horne, 2nd Mrs. W. Gibb.

Class 31—Dairy Products

3 lb print butter, Mrs. Tabert, 2nd Mrs. C. H. Adsett,

Class 32—Domestic Products

Loaf white bread, 1st Mrs. Walrod, 2nd Mrs. Tabert. Loaf brown bread, 1st Mrs J. B. Mitchell, 2nd Mrs. Tabert. Loaf bread made by bachelor, 1st C. A. Lodge. Buns, 1st Mrs. Walrod. Layer cake, 1st Mrs. Walrod, 2nd Mrs. C.H.Adsett Fruit cake, 1st Miss Kate Rowe. Cookies, 1st Mrs. Walrod, 2nd Miss Kate Rowe. Pie, 1st Mrs. F. Smith.

Class 39—School Children's Section Vegetables

Beans in pod, 1st C. DeBuse. Beets long, 1st C. DeBuse. Beets round, 1st W. Tabert. Carrots, 1st C. DeBuse. Lettuce, 1st C. DeBuse, 2nd W. Tabert. Onions from sets, 1st C. DeBuse. Onions from seed, 1st C. DeBuse. Peas in pod, 1st C. DeBuse. Potatoes, 1st C. E. DeBuse, 2nd W. Tabert. Swede Turnips, 1st C. DeBuse. Best collection of vegetables, 1st C. DeBuse-2nd Charlie Smith.

Class 38—Fancy Work

Sample darning, W. Tabert. Sample patching, 1st W. Tabert. Hand Made apron, 1st, W. Tabert. Centerpiece, Miss Horne.

Class 39—Drawing and Writing

Drawing group of vegetables, 1st White Star School. Drawing of plant, 1st White Star School. Spec-

(Continued on last page)

MUNSON HOTEL
Under New Management

GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS

A Full Line of Soft Drinks now in stock

H. L. Imerson - Prop.

THE
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
Incorporated 1869
HEAD OFFICE - - - MONTREAL
CAPITAL PAID UP - - - - - $11,800,000
RESERVE FUNDS - - - - - $13,236,000
TOTAL ASSETS - - - - - $234,000,000

GRAIN CHECKS CASHED
We advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading for Cars of Grain
Special attention given to Farmers' Sale Notes and money advanced

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking business given prompt attention

H. W. HUTCHINGS, Manager - Munson Branch

Old Dutch Cleanser
Chases Dirt

In cleaning earthenware crocks and bowls

Old Dutch

saves a lot of work

Work of Boy Scouts

Good Advice Given by the Late Lord Kitchener.

"Once you are a scout you should always remain a scout." Such advice, coming from the lips of one so great and noble as the late Lord Kitchener, commands the attention of all. Not long before he went to his watery gave he addressed a gathering of Boy Scouts, when he made the above statement, and said always being a Scout meant making oneself efficient, doing one's best, helping other people, and also serving one's country. "But," he said, "don't merely do this while you are still a boy. Learn it at that time and make it a habit, so that when you are a grown-up man you still keep on doing it; you remain still a Scout by doing good turns, by doing your best, by doing your duty before all other things, by doing your duty even to death."

That the Boy Scouts of the Western Provinces are "good Scouts," who strive to live up to the principals of the movement, is fully attested in the place they have taken, and are continuing to take in the public service of our country. Though not a military organization in any sense of the term, it is significant that out of 73 Scouts who at the outbreak of the war were officers in the Winnipeg district, 55 are now on active service. Besides these officers, 89 of the other Scouts have joined the colors. On account of age, the majority, of course, have been forced to remain at home. But even these have striven to uphold the name of the organization.

To have received the blessing of the Pope is the good fortune of the Boy Scouts of Uruguay in South America. Judging from a recent report of the doing of the Scouts in Uruguay, they merited this honored tribute, for they have been "going strong." They have received the highest reward that Roman Catholics can get—the blessing of the Pope, together with his signed photograph. It will be pleasing news to all Roman Catholic Scouts to know that their efforts to make themselves good, efficients Scouts has the approval of the Pope himself.

Of particular interest at this time, when boys in every part of the country are seeking to belong to the Boy Scouts organization, is the test which has been set for the tenderfoot. It is interesting to note that no boy can become a full fledged Scout until he has passed the test. First of all, he must satisfy the Scoutmaster of the troop he wishes to belong to that he knows the Union Jack; the right way to fly it; and he must know how to tie several knots. He must give his promise to do his duty to God and the King, to help other people at all times, and to obey the Scout Law.

The Boy Scouts of England were by no means the last to send congratulations to Sir John Jellicoe after the recent big sea fight with the German navy. Immediately after the fight Sir Robert Baden-Powell sent a message to Sir John, congratulating him on the splendid victory gained by the fleet. The following reply was received: "Please convey to the Boy Scouts the sincere thanks of all ranks of the grand fleet, including brother Scouts, for their kind telegram."

Tea and Coffee for Children?

These beverages contain drug elements that hinder development of both body and mind, especially in children.

Nowadays, for their children, wise parents choose

POSTUM

This delicious table beverage, made of cereals, has a wonderfully satisfying flavor and is entirely free from caffeine, the drug in both tea and coffee. POSTUM is a true, pure-food drink that has helped thousands to forget the tea or coffee habit.

"There's a Reason"

Grocers Everywhere
sell POSTUM

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,
Windsor, Ont.

A Menace to Britain

The Great Naval Prize of The War is Heligoland

For both Germany and Great Britain, the fortified island of Heligoland is the most important single point of naval attack by Great Britain and of naval defence by Germany. Situated well out in the North Sea, nearly thirty miles from the mouth of the Kiel Canal, it is a standing menace to British fleets and a potent defence to German squadrons. But for the existence of this naval outpost the German naval raids on the British coast would have been more difficult, more perilous, and less effective; on the other hand, but for its existence the celebrated fight forced months ago by Admiral Beatty would have been very much more disastrous than it was to the German fleet opposed to his own.

It is not calculated to sooth British chagrin on this subject to recall that a generation ago Heligoland, which had never been fortified during seventy years of British ownership and occupation, was, after its good-natured and easy-going transfer to Germany speedily converted at great expense into a strong fortress and an up-to-date naval station. All the naval battles, great and small, fought during this war, go to show not merely the importance of Heligoland for both attack and defence, but also the necessity of its destruction as a naval base.

Whatever else she may be able to claim in the way of naval trophies or naval achievements, Britain cannot afford to let Heligoland remain as a menace it is to her naval supremacy. She never fortified it herself, and if she had suspected the use to which it has been put, not even the cynically good-natured Marquis of Salisbury would have consented to its conveyance to Germany. Britain has, in this as in other ways, suffered heavy penalties for lack of suspiciousness. For this she may well be pardoned on ethical grounds, but if she allows Germany to retain the fortified naval base of Heligoland after the war she will be running a risk that no nation with the power to avoid it ought to run. The dismantling and destruction of the fortress of Heligoland should be one of the British conditions of peace.—Toronto Globe.

Minard's LinimenI Cures Diphtheria.

Canada After The War

From 1901 to 1911 agricultural production in Canada increased 33.8 per cent., lumber production 54 per cent., mineral production 154, hunting and trapping production 35, manufactures 142, railway earnings 292.9., and shipping traffic 128 per cent. From 1911 to 1914 progress in all these departments must have been greatly accelerated. For the past two years we have experienced a remarkable expansion in agricultural and industrial exports, consequent upon extraordinary crops and the Allied demands for munitions.

There wlil be a period of readjustment when war orders cease, but there are those who think that the Dominion will soon enjoy the greatest prosperity in its history. In the Monetary Times, Mr. Kingman Nott Robins, vice-president of the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association of America, says that Canada's period of greatest proportionate development in primary production will succeed the war, as was the experience of the United States after the Civil War. Under preferred trade relations with the other parts of the Empire and with the other parts of the Empire and with the Allies, this country will have advantages not enjoyed by the Republic after its long struggle. Immigration conditions also promise to be highly favorable in this country. The element of uncertainty lies in the financial condition of Europe after the war.—Toronto Daily News.

Flapper (romantically)—Oh, mother, I want to rise to higher things. I want to be above the common mortals, and to occpy myself with things in free spaces of the upper air. Mother—That suits, exactly, Isa! You can climb right up on the step ladder and put up the clean curtains.

There are no trade unions in Japan, it seems, but the government has considerably increased the pay of employees engaged making guns. The rate is, however, only one-third of what is paid by Great Britain. The average hours of labor per day is 12.

Story of Two Alberta Boys

First Canadian Recruits for the Flying Service Were From Calgary.

The Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of Alberta, who has been visiting England with his wife and family, is the authority for the statement that two Alberta boys were the pioneers from Canada in joining the Imperial flying service. They are the late Lieut. Jack Turner-Bone and Lieut. Spencer Kerby, both of Calgary. "And," remarked the Premier, "what a peculiar fascination attaches to the breaking of new ground in any field." Within a week or two after these young Albertans had come forward, Canadian recruits for the flying service had become quite an old story. But they made quite a name for themselves, and the story, as told by Premier Sifton to a representative of the London Canadian Gazette, is interesting. The interview took place in the Alberta Government's offices, the windows of which overlook Trafalgar Square—the very centre of the universe to Albertans — and Mr. Reid, the Agent-General, who also knew the flight-lieutenants, supplied details whenever the Premier paused, and added words of praise for the courage and enterprise of these Western boys.

Turner-Bone, the son of a well-known Calgary engineer, and Spencer Kerby, the son of a prominent preacher in the same town, had been great friends as boys. What one did, the other had to do.

"They were like David and Jonathan," interjected Mr. Reid.

On leaving school, they decided to go in for engineering. Turner-Bone went to Montreal and Kerby to Toronto. They graduated not long before the war, and when the war started they were both in Calgary following up the practical side of their scientific studies in a machine shop there. The machine shop lost its attractions as soon as Canada admitted herself to the great effort and the Calgary boys decided at once to join the flying service "somewhere," and as there wasn't one in Canada, they were advised that if they came over here ("incidentally paying all their own expenses," commented Premier Sifton), they could get into the R.N.A.S.

Representations being made to the authorities here that they had come from Canada for this purpose, and their "papers" were found to justify their claims, they were soon given a place in the service, Kerby being sent to the Dardanelles for patrol duty, Turner-Bone to Dunkirk.

"Strange to say," remarked the Premier, "almost the first announcement made by the Admiralty, in connection with the Roll of Honor, was the death, in action, of young Turner-Bone, whose body was found floating in the sea off Dunkirk. But he had done good work and died at his post.

"As for Kerby, he was so overworked because of the necessities at Gallipoli, and of an insufficient number of pilots, that his health broke down and he has recently," Premier Sifton stated, "been invalided back to Canada with nervous prostration."

But these splendid spirited young men—they were only about twenty when they came over—had blazed the air trail for Canada, which has been hewn wide, and their names will never be forgotten in the Province of Alberta. Moreover, the one who is left will soon be "fit" again, it is hoped, helped by the invigorating air of sunny Alberta, and will never be content until he can get back at the Fokkers and all their piratical clan.

The Man With Asthma, almost longs for death to end his suffering. He sees ahead only years of endless torment with intervals of rest which are themselves fraught with never ceasing fear of renewed attacks. Let him turn to Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy and know what complete relief it can give. Let him but use it faithfully and he will find his asthma a thing of the past.

Star Mound

Peculiar Land Prominences Located In Southern Manitoba

This is a land prominence of peculiar formative character. A number of such elevations are found both northward of Star Mound; as example Pilot Butte. To attribute any origin to Star Mound presents a difficult problems. An opinion has emanated from a member of that body famous in scientific research, the British Association, that the mound with other landmarks of the prairies is an issue of volcanic agency following a glacial period.

The aspect of Star Mound is worthy of more than passing comment. From its summit a glorious landscape is observable. Five miles distant lays Snowflake, the village of Purvis being four miles eastward; Mowbray, at the boundary line of North Dakota is ten miles away. The wooded flankments of Pembina are visible at the north; Shale Hills betwixt La Riviere and Wood Bay may be discerned toward the east. The elevators of Pilot Mound, Crystal City and several towns of Southern Manitoba may be seen. If atmospheric conditions are favorable, the outline of Devil's Lake, North Dakota, can be traced.

Star Mound, if chronicles of the aboriginal populace in long years ago were ascertained, has figured greatly in an early day in Manitoba. The mound's summit has witnessed many conclaves of Indian tribes, periods when important issues were under deliberation. These, with other features of historical interest the writer will deal with in a future issue of this paper.

In these years from Star Mound's height, is observable the woundrous transformation scene which has taken place upon the prairies of a once Rupert's Land of trapper and Indian. And the silent scenes over which buffalo scampered, hunters raised voice in the chase, are factors of the wheat producing areas of Britain's Overseas Dominions.—J. D. A. Evans.

Oil Fuel for Battleships

If there were "no surprises" in the North Sea Battle, here were many eagerly-sought tests. One of the most important tests provided by the action was that of the general efficiency of the oil-fuel fighting ship, and upon the question of the comparative vulnerability of the type. For the first time oil-fuel warships were subjected to the test of a terrific action at close range. So far as the oil-fuel warships is concerned, the results of the action have been given by the Admiralty in a single illuminating sentence —"No British battleship or light cruiser was lost." The oil-fuel fighting ships, turbine-driven, with their propelling machinery and their boilers low-set in the depths of the hulls, and their oil-tanks tucked away where they are afforded absolutely the maximum of protection, have come out of the North Sea battle marvellously well.

Empire Debt to Haldane

Lord French, in addressing a volunteer recruiting meeting at Cambridge, said that the volunteers had figured in the field as early as 1882 in the Egyptian campaign, and in much greater numbers in the South African war, but it was reserved for Lord Haldane to bring them to the zenith of their reputation and value. The nation was indeep deeply indebted to his determined energy, skill and foresight. It was he who saw the real use to which they might be turned, and the general result was the great Territorial army, which had done such magnificent deeds across the Channel. This tribute from the former commander-in-chief of the army in the western war zone should be particularly gratifying to Lord Haldane just now, when he is being attacked by political enemies. Haldane, it should be remembered, conceived the Territorial army when the volunteer system had become virtually exhausted.—Montreal Gazette.

Montreal, May 29th, '09.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Yarmouth N.S.

Gentlemen.—I beg to let you know that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for some time, and I find it the best I have ever used for the joints and muscles.

Yours very truly,
THOMAS J. HOGAN.
The Champion Clog and Pedestal Dancer of Canada.

"Discipline," said a Government official at a dinner in Washington, "naval discipline must be maintained at all costs."

"They tell a story to illustrate this.

"A naval officer said to a seaman:

"'What idiot told you to dump that pile of dunnage there?'

"'It was the captain, sir,' the sailor answered.

"Humph,' said the officer, 'let it remain there, then, and take twelve hours in irons, my man, for calling the captain an idiot."—Washington Star.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

"I told you last Sabbath, children," said the Sunday school teacher, "that you should all try to make someone happy during the week. How many of you did?" "I did," answered the boy promptly. "That's nice, Johnny. What did you do?" "I went to see my aunt, and she's always happy when I go home again."

The Dying Chaplain

Rather a touching narrative is told of the chaplain of H.M.S. Barham, who as he lay dying from a shattered spine and leg prayed for victory for our fleet in connection with the naval fight off the coast of Jutland. Like Nelson, he lived just long enough to know that his prayer was answered and the day was ours.

The burial service took place on the quarter-deck at eight p.m. I and three others had the sad job of bearing a messmate to his last resting-place. The funeral service was read by the captain as the bodies lay on the deck covered by the Union Jack. As they were committed to the deep, the guard of honor fired three volleys over them. The "Admiral's Salute" and "Last Post" were also sounded. That closed the last sad chapter of the gratest naval action ever fought and once again we have proved to the world that Britannia with her men—born, not made—still rules the waves.

DODD'S
KIDNEY
PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
BACKACHE
DIABETES
NUMBER 23 THE PRO

Rub Your Stiff Neck Away To-day --Good Old "Nerviline" Will Cure

Fifteen Minutes After Using Nerviline You Are Well.

Cold, excessive strain and exertion are a common cause of stiff neck, soreness or inflammation.

Generally the cause is so deeply seated that only a liniment as powerful and penetrating as Nerviline will effect an immediate removal of pain.

NERVILINE

Nerviline is powerful, yet penetrating, is the most rapid pain-expelling agent the world knows.

Millions have proved its reliability, and millions will share the relief its marvellous properties confer upon suffering people.

Nerviline is sold upon a positive guarantee that is more prompt, more powerful, penetrating and pain-expelling than any other remedy.

If you have failed to obtain relief for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica or lumbago, try Nerviline. Good for small pains, the surest to drive out the big ones.

Nerviline is guaranteed to quickly cure any pain or soreness in the joints, and is sold by druggists everywhere. Large size, 50 cents; trial size, 25 cents, or direct from The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Timothy's Effect on Land

Old Notion That It Actually Improved the Soil Not Substantiated

It is an old notion that land seeded to timothy, even though the crop be removed, is being rested and improved. This, however, is not true in any other sense than that a horse that has been driven rapidly may be considered as being rested by being driven more slowly—that is to say, timothy removes the plant food from the soil more slowly than does corn or wheat because a smaller amount of plant food is required to make the crop. While the land is in timothy the soil surface is washed out less rapidly, because the surface is bound together throughout the whole year by the roots of the timothy plants. The humus is also burned out less rapidly since there is no cultivation.

The notion that timothy actually improves land doubtless grew out of the fact that when timothy sod was plowed under and the land was planted to some such crop as corn a larger crop was produced than the same land would have borne had it been in corn continuously. This is because the plant has removed plant food from the soil less rapidly than this food has become available in the soil by chemical processes. Investigations also show that a crop of timothy will leave in the soil in the form of roots and stubble over seven pounds of nitrogen to the acre against about two and five-tenth pounds per acre for wheat. All this becomes available for succeeding crops when the meadow is plowed up.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentry and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Hard to Tell

"You have made a good many nice sales this season," said the manager.

"Thanks."

"You must know when to grasp the psychological moment for closing a transaction."

"Oh, I manage all right with the customers! But what is the psychological moment for striking the boss for a raise?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

According to Signs

"Little Johnnie is rather cross this morning," said the doctor, "but then that is a good sign. It shows that he is convalescing."

"According to that," said Johnnie's mother, "my husband must be recovering from a severe illness. There's just no living with that man."—Exchange.

For years Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has ranked as the most effective preparation manufactured, and it always maintains its reputation.

Naval Engineering

British Superiority Shown in the Falkland Fight.

At the Falklands fight is it well known that engineering efficiency contributed in large measure to the glorious and decisive result. Vice-Admiral Sturdee says in his despatch that "Great credit is due to the engineer officers of all ships, several of which exceeded their normal full speed"; and again: "Owing to the excellent and strenuous efforts of the engine room department, the Kent was able to get within range of the Nurnberg." We have heard from Captain Allen, of H.M.S. Kent, how his engineers and stokers labored like supermen to drive the engines at their utmost speed, and what brilliant result crowned their effort. Here was a comparatively old ship, launched fourteen years before, and designed only for a speed of 23 knots, actually reaching 25 knots and maintaining that pace until she drew within gun range of a German cruiser which on paper was nearly two knots faster, and ought to have outstripped her pursuer with ease. Here, if anywhere, was a grim struggle between Britisr and German skill, thews and determination, and the British won hands down. The exploit of the Kent will always remain a golden page in the annals of naval engineering.

Kitchener's Sound Vision

Kitchener had to make one of the hardest choices in history. . . . Nine soldiers in ten would have played for momentary results. They would have hurled into France every fully trained man. They would have packed off our half-trained territorials after a month's hardening in camp. They would have left the future to take care of itself. Lord Kitchener, in rejecting the lure of prompt victory, showed the sounder estimate of the enemy's resources and capacity. His decision, a simple, intuitive choice, was the hardest and most momentous act of will which any general in Europe has taken since the Kaiser declared war. There was bigness and vision in that man, and the world must move against its wish to the slow rhythm of his thought.—The New Republic.

A Bishop recently addressed a large number of Sunday school children and wound up by asking, in a very paternal way: "And now, is there any little boy, or any little girl, who would like to ask me a question?'" A thin voice at the back of the room called out, "Please, sir, why did the angels walk up and down Jacob's ladder when they had wings?" "Oh, ah, yes—I see," said the Bishop. "And now, is there any little girl who would like to answer this question.

For Sprains and Bruises.—There is nothing better for sprains and contusions than Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It will reduce the swelling that follows a sprain, will cool the inflamed flesh and draw the pain as if by magic. It will take the ache out of a bruise and prevent the flesh from discoloring. It seems as if there was magic in it, so speedily does the injury disappear under treatment.

Forest Conservation.

"And," continued the lecturer, "I warrant you that there is not a man in this entire audience who has ever lifted his finger or in any way attempted to stop this awful waste of our forests and our lumber supply. If there is I want that man to stand up."

There was a slight commotion in the rear of the room, and a nervous little man rose to the occasion—and his feet.

"And now, my friend, will you explain in just what way you have conserved the forests of our nations?"

And, with the utmost gravity and sincerity, the little man said, "I have used the same toothpick twice."

First Landlady: I manage to keep my boarders longer than you do. Second Landlady: Oh, I don't know. You keep them so thin that they look longer than they really are."

"Behind the altar" said the cathedral guide to a party of tourists "lies Richard II. In the churchyard outside lies Mary Queen of Scots. And who" —halting above an unmarked flagging in the floor and addressing a tourist from London—"who do you think, sir, is a-lying 'ere on this spot?" "Well," answered the Cockney, "I don't know for sure but I have my suspicions."

"I DON'T SUFFER ANY MORE"

"Feel Like a New Person," says Mrs. Hamilton.

New Castle, Ind.—"From the time I was eleven years old until I was seventeen I suffered each month so I had to be in bed. I had headache, backache and such pains I would cramp double every month. I did not know what it was to be easy a minute.' My health was all run down and the doctors did not do me any good. A neighbor told my mother about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I took it, and now I feel like a new person. I don't suffer any more and I am regular every month."—Mrs. HAZEL HAMILTON, 822 South 15th St.

When a remedy has lived for forty years, steadily growing in popularity and influence, and thousands upon thousands of women declare they owe their health to it, is it not reasonable to believe that it is an article of great merit?

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

PLANS BEING WORKED OUT FOR ASSISTING WOUNDED SOLDIERS

ALLOWANCES FOR THE MEN AND THEIR FAMILIES

Government Commission Aims At Benefiting Not Only Disabled Members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, but also Disabled Reservists of the British and Allied Armies

We Canadians are absolutely unanimous about one thing in this war—that justice and reparation must be secured for those who have suffered. The men who have volunteered to fight for us, while we have stayed safely at home,—these men, coming back shattered and torn, or with health in any way impaired by their service, must have reparation, and from us.

It is the first word of justice; and there is no Canadian worthy of the name who will not agree to it with all his heart.

Our head as well as our heart, however, must be employed to devise a form of reparation that will really repair—that will as far as possible make up to these men what they have lost.

From the beginning of the war it was recognized that a man offering his body to defend our cause should have compensation for any injury his body might suffer in the carrying out of that task. A scale of pensions was adopted both for disabled soldiers and for their dependents in proportion to the degree of disability. A revised scale, involving a large increase of expenditure, was lately agreed to by a Parliamentary Committee and is already in force.

A pension alone, however, will not restore the injured man to his place as an active and useful member of the community; and that has got to be done, by some means or other, both in the community's interest and in his own.

A very few of the injured will be found so totally helpless that this restoration is impossible. On the other hand, judging by our experience so far, a large majority, in spite of their injuries, will still be fit for their former work. But between these two classes will be many men with injuries either handicapping them seriously in their old occupations or barring them out altogether.

Such men must not be condemned to perpetual uselessness. They would not thank us for that. They are not of the backboneless kind, or they would hardly have thrown themselves into the war. They did not enlist to be coddled or spoon-fed, and they will not want to be coddled and spoon-fed now. Having recovered their strength, they will naturally expect to use it. The question simply is—How?

To begin with, their disability can often be lessened by what is called "functional re-education." By special exercises, with or without the aid of the ingenious apparatus invented for the purpose, the muscles mutilated by wounds and operations, and weakened by compulsory disuse, can recover some of their strength and become once more accustomed to exertion. Then, by "vocational re-education," the men can be enabled to return to their original trade; or, when that is impossible or undesirable, they can be helped to fit themselves for another occupation. There is no intention, by the way, to provide re-education for men who do not need it.

The Parliamentary Committee decided that the cost not only of pensions and artificial limbs, but also of this vocational training should be paid by the Dominion Government.

The Military Hospitals and Convalescent Homes Commission, with Sir James Lougheed at its head, has already given a great deal of consideration to the matter, and has taken steps to organize the training required in many parts of the country. The complete establishment of the system may be expected very soon; for the Government, by Order-in-Council, has just adopted a report of the Military Hospitals Commission, of which we are enabled to give this summary:—

The report begins by explaining that the Commission aims at benefiting not only disabled members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, but also disabled reservists of the British and Allied armies who were bona fide residents of Canada when the war broke out.

The Commission has received the assurance, it tells us, of the active co-operation of the provinces and various municipalities in carrying out such a policy. Technical Schools, Agricultural Colleges and other public institutions have agreed to receive disabled men for training, and many offers have also been received from private commercial establishments to provide training and subsequent employment when the men have become proficient.

The period of training for a new vocation will vary according to the previous education and industrial history of each individual. The cost of tuition will vary in consequence, and also owing to the fact that in many cases the tuition will be free or the fees nominal. (The training will be free to the men in all cases. If there is any charge, it will be paid by the Dominion Government.

The Commission has already undertaken the provision of training in general subjects and elementary vocational work for all men under treatment in the various hospitals and convalescent homes operated by the Commission, irrespective of whether or not such men will later be subjects for vocational training leading to new occupations. In a few cases, arrangements have also been made for that special training.

The Commission was not able, however, to put into operation a general scheme of vocational training until a scale of maintenance could be arranged for the men undergoing the training and for their dependants. The Commission has therefore prepared a scale under which a small sum for personal expenses will be granted to the men undergoing training, while provision on a sliding scale is made for married men and their dependants, and for those unmarried men who may have persons legally dependent upon them. Here is the scale which the Commission has now been empowered to establish. It will be understood throughout that "maximum age" means 16 for a son and 17 for a daughter:—

1. A single man, with pension, living in, receives free maintenance; that is, board, lodging and washing.
2. A single man, with pension, living out, 60c a day.
3. A married man, with pension, living in, free maintenance and $8 a month, with the following additions:

For wife having no children, $35 a month, less her husband's pension.

For wife and one child, if child is under five, $38; from five to ten years, $39.50; from 10 to maximum age, $42.50; less, in every case, the amount of husband's pension and children's allowances under the pension regulations.

For wife and two children, from $41 to $47 a month (less pension and allowances), according to age of children.

For wife and three children, $44 to $50 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

For wife and four children, $47 to $53 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

For wife and five children, $50 to $55 (less pension and allowances) according to ages.

For wife and six children, $53 to $55 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

A wife with seven or more children under the maximum age may be given the maximum allowance of $55, less pension and allowances.

All these allowances for wife and children will be paid direct to the wife, unless otherwise thought fit by the Commission.

4. A married man living at home will receive 60c a day. (This, of course, is in addition to the allowances for wife and children.)
5. A widowed mother, if dependent entirely upon the unmarried son who is receiving training, and if the son made an assignment of his pay to his mother and also arranged for her to receive separation allowance while he was on service, may be paid at the same rate as the wife of a married man with no children.
6. The parents of a man undergoing training, if both are old and past work, and entirely or partially dependent upon him, may also be paid at that rate.
7. The guardian of a widower's children (under the maximum age) will be paid monthly—for one child, $10; for two, $17.50; for three, $22; and $3 for each child in excess of three, with a maximum of $35.

Payments under these regulations will be continued for one month after the completion of vocational training, whether the man has secured employment or not.

It is clear that this system of allowances will enable many men to take advantage of the training offered, by providing for their families while the training is being given.

The President of the Military Hospitals Commission asks us to say that any further information desired by our readers will be gladly given on application to the Secretary, at 22 Vittoria Street, Ottawa.

Protected by the Navy

Over 21,000 Merchant Ships Passed Through Patrol Lines.

In a report to the Admiralty, reviewing the operations of the Dover patrol since December, 1915, and recommending numerous officers for meritorious conduct, Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, commander of the patrol, says that in the six months more than 21,000 merchant ships, apart from men of war and auxiliaries, passed through the patrol lines. Of these, only 21 were lost or seriously damaged by enemy vessels.

"But to effect this security to merchant shipping," says the Admiral, "I regret that over four per cent. of our patrol vessels have been sunk and the lives of 77 officers and men been lost to the nation."

The Admiral further notes that the patrol assists in the protection of the flank of all sea transports to and from the British army in France, and that this vast transport has been so thoroughly safeguarded that not a single life has been lost during the sea passage.

Mrs. Livingston Wilson, only surviving child of Dr. David Livingstone, the explorer, recently made a journey to Old Chitambo, where her father's heart was buried. Old Chitambo is northeast of Rhodesia, a cleared space in the heart of the bush, and it took over a month to reach it from Capetown.

It is odd that the first German fleet was bought for the most part second-hand from the British navy. Among the earliest vessels obtained were the fifty-six gun frigate Thetis, the Rover, the Mosquito, the Niobe and the Renown. The last two named are still in use, the Niobe as a training ship for cadets and the Renown as a gunnery ship at Wilhelmshaven. Until comparatively recent years it was customary for Prussian officers to receive their training in the British navy. Even the Kaiser gained his first experience in seamanship on a vessel presented by the British sailor King William IV.

Germany at War

A Shortage of Food Is Keenly Felt.

Life in les grands hotèls is, I daresay, practically the same in all the countries at war. Germany is no exception, and one travelling in that country and stopping only at the best hotels would gain a very limited and erroneous impression of life as it really is among the Teutons. It is true that bread cards and two meatless days each week, Tuesdays and Fridays, apply rigidly to hotel guests, and that dancing is banned everywhere; but otherwise hotel life remains practically unchanged. Moreover, the large hostelries are quite crowded, and a stranger dropping in for afternoon tea would scarcely notice anything out of the usual, were it not for the numerous wounded officers and still more numerous Iron Crosses in evidence everywhere.

For example, I found that butter, lard and fats of all kinds are scarcely to be had, at least, as far as the common people are concerned. Salads are plentiful, but one must be contented with a vinegar dressing, as table oils of all kinds are absolutely unobtainable. Eggs are plentiful, and cost from four to five cents apiece, but must be eaten boiled or poached, as there are no fats to fry or scramble them in. (For the benefit of young housewives, I will here observe that I tried to scramble eggs in a dry skillet with indifferent success.) As remarked above, meats of all kinds, including sausages, are almost unobtainable, but occasionally one can get the maximum allowance if one is early enough. The prices, however—a dollar a pound and more — render that small allowance prohibitive for the poorer classes. It is not exaggerating to say that over two-thirds of the butcher shops in Greatter Berlin are now closed on account of the lack of supplies.

It is an undeniable fact that the shortage of foodstuffs is beginning to be felt acutely. The Germans themselves admit it. The government is making desperate efforts to conserve the available supplies as long as possible. Cards have now been issued covering the consumption of many of the necessities of life, and I was told that others are forthcoming. The people are assured through the press that there is enough for all until the coming harvests, and that there will be an abundance afterwards. That may be true as far as cereals, fruits and vegetables are concerned, but it can hardly apply to meats, dairy products and various imported staples. However, we may be sure that a highly organized and far-seeing government will do all in its power to solve the problem.—Riley Scott, in Leslie's.

Fetes in the Family

Making the Most of Anniversaries Strengthens Home Ties.

Little family fetes do much to strengthen family affection. Take advantage of any occasion that may prompt a gathering of the family; let not one slip away unnoticed. Graduations, marriages, births, no event of special interest should be neglected.

No anniversary is more personal than a birthday, be it in youth or old age, Everybody likes to know that people are glad he is here. In the companionship of their friends, young folks are forming ties that the coming years will strengthen. And when the young people help to celebrate the birthday of a parent or elder person, they learn thoughtfulness and unselfishness, and find happiness in making others happy.

As the years fly by and a life of joys and sorrows is left behind, the aged person looks eagerly forward to the celebration of each coming birthday. The fewer occasions like this one may look forward to, the more each anniversary means. One who has lived many years has found how fleeting is the joy in mere material things and has learned to value more and more love, affection, and the good will that comes from the heart.—Milwaukee Journal.

Kaiser Must Not Court Danger

"It Is the Most Poignant Grief of My Life," He Says.

Emperor William during his recent trip to a point somewhere in the rear of Peronne, on the Somme front, made a speech to the German wounded soldiers which is attracting great attention in Germany. The German Emperor is quoted as saying:

"It is the most poignant grief of my life that I am unable to take a more active part in this war. It is my earnest desire to take my place in the trenches and to deal such blows at the enemy as my age and strength would permit.

"I could take my place with the youngest of you, and I promise that I would leave my mark on the enemy. But the inscrutable Almighty has willed otherwise. Into my care has been committed by Divine destiny, the leadership of our country, its armies and its forces on land and sea.

"The burden of thinking, deciding and leading has been hard upon me, and realising this, I know that my life must not be risked in the foremost line of battle, where my feeling, if unrestrained, would carry me swiftly.

"My life must be conserved carefully for the welfare of Germany in order to carry out the duties assigned to me by Divine appointment."

Don't Want Telegraph Operators.

Officers commanding units and all recruiting officers have been instructed not to enlist cable operators, wireless or telegraph operators without the consent of the militia headquarters. This matter, the notification says, is of the greatest importance owing to the increasing scarcity in Canada of experienced men for this work.

Agriculture and The Movies

Educational Film Showing the Process of Farming By Means of Irrigation.

At first glance the motion picture business may not seem to have very much connection with agriculture, except in so far as it tempts the farmer's sons and daughters into town an extra evening each week, or sets up in the mind of some boy well fitted to become a successful farmer an ambition to emulate Mr. C. Chaplin. But the motion picture business is now related very closely to all our arts and industries. It has become a great public educator as well as a public entertainer, and the education is the more subtle, and perhaps more effective, because the "student" does not know he is being operated upon. He thinks he is being entertained—that is what he paid his money for—whereas he is being deliberately and with purpose aforethought made familiar with facts, industries or places of which he would otherwise have little or no knowledge.

The demand for the educational type of film is one of the bright features in motion picture development. Audiences may go wild over hilarious comedy, weep with injured heroines, or be stirred to fighting pitch by great dramatic spectacles, but the normal appetite soon tires of these excesses. They are all right as an appetiser, but the picture house which wants the best class of trade must give some solid food in the form of travel pictures of foreign countries, pictures of manufacturing processes, animal life, or curious developments of the arts and sciences.

A United States producer is now engaged in getting up an educational film showing the process of farming by means of irrigation. The general public have certain ideas, more or less correct, of how ordinary farming is conducted, but even farmers themselves in humid districts have very vague notions of the practice of irrigation. They have a general idea that irrigation can be applied to small orchard lots, but they cannot see how it is possible over large farms of wheat, coarse grains and alfalfa. At the same time, the interest in agriculture, and the desire of city people to get "back to the land," were never more pronounced, and this astute producer has recognized the fact that a film showing the actual processes of irrigation and the great settlement possibilities which arise from it will be an educational feature of the first interest.

The place chosen to work out the details of the film was the 3,000,000-acre Irrigation Block of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Southern Alberta, and a camera expert has been through that territory recently getting the scenes from actual life. The film will show the source of the water, in the great glacier fields in the Canadian Rockies above Lake Louise. The fact that the water cames from glaciers is of great importance, as it makes the water supply independent of rainfall, and there is no danger of a shortage of water in a particularly dry season. On the contrary, the hotter the season the greater will be the flow of water, and this is the experience in Alberta, where flood time in the rivers is not in the spring, but in June and July, when the snow in the higher mountains is rapidly melting under the hot sun.

From its source in the glaciers the water will be followed down the beautiful valley of the Bow River, through the thriving city of Calgary, and thence by means of the necessary engineering features, right on to the farmer's land. The principal engineering features to be shown will be the headgates at Calgary, where water is diverted from the western section of the irrigation block. The immense dam at Bassano, which raises the water to an available height for irrigation in the western section; the reinforced concrete aqueduct across a two-mile depression at Brooks, and the enormous artificial reservoir which has been christened Lake Newell. Glimpses will be shown of main and secondary canals, until the water is seen in ditches on the farmer's fields, and the farmer, busy with shovel and canvas dam, is shown diverting the life-giving flood over his fields of alfalfa and grain. In the autumn the film will be completed by scenes showing harvest operations, grain in the bin, alfalfa in the stack, sleek dairy cows in pastures kept ever green by irrigation, and prosperous farm houses where the monotony of the prairies has been broken by wind breaks and hedges of trees which grow up in a few years as a result of the plentiful supply of water.

So the movies will become a powerful instrument to turn attention to the open spaces, where by means of irrigation the uncertainty has been largely removed from farm operations, and where happy and prosperous communities are quickly arising amid conditions as nearly ideal as may be hoped for in this world of imperfections.

Austrians True Teutons.

General Weber, commander of the Austrian troops at Cetinje, Montenegro, alleges that General Ratomir Vechovitch, former Minister of War of Montenegro, fomented an insurrection and attacked Imperial soldiers, killing an Austrian officer sent to shadow the said Minister.

For this act of war General Weber "summons General Vechovitch to surrender himself as a prisoner within five days. Otherwise his father and brother, already arrested, will be hanged." A warrant of arrest has been issued against General Vechovitch and his two brothers, and a reward of 30,000 crowns is offered for their capture."

It is believed that they are hiding in the Albania Mountains.

As this is the first "order" of the kind that has been promulgated since the war began neutral powers have been appealed to to point out to Austria the brutality of its threat.

MILITARY STRENGTH OF GERMANY DWINDLING WITH LOSS OF MEN

HUN FIGHTING FORCE BEING RAPIDLY DEPLETED

Estimated That Yearly Loss of Germany Since the Commencement of the War Has Been Four Times as Much as the Annual Additions to the Army

Germany at last has reached the turning point where her fighting force is being depleted much more rapidly than it can be supplied with new men, and military observers believe her entire reserves, which cannot possibly exceed 700,000, will be completely exhausted within a very few months. Reduced to figures, Germany is losing 100,000 men a month in killed, incapacitated by wounds from further service and prisoners, or 1,200,000 a year. Some authorities place the number at double these figures. She is gaining from new recruits fewer than 400,000 a year. This leaves a net loss to her army of 800,000 men a year, a loss which cannot be replaced.

Already Germany has called to the colors the class of 1917 to furnish stock for slaughter — "kanonenfleisch" (meat for cannon), Bismarck used to call them.

Germany's population in 1910 was 64,925,993; in 1900 it was 56,367,178, showing an increase of 8,558,815 in the ten years. This does not include a population of about 15,000,000 in the German colonies in Africa and Asia, which were immediately cut off on the beginning of the war from being of any use to the mother country from the viewpoint of military strength. The colonies of England, France and Belgium, it may be mentioned, have, on the other hand, been a source of constantly increasing additions to the military power of those countries. Germany's average increase in population for the ten years mentioned was about 860,000. There is a slight excess of male births — 1,060 boys to every 1,000 girls. This would give an average increase of 443,000 males to 417,000 females. An estimated yearly addition of 400,000 men to the army out of 443,000 born is certainly a very liberal allowance.

Regarding losses the German official lists of casualties since the war began up to June 1 give 734,412 dead, 1,851,652 wounded and 338,522 prisoners and missing, a total of 2,924,586 for the 22 months—about 133,000 a month or 1,600,000 a year.

This yearly gross loss is four times as much as the annual addition to the army by the most liberal estimate. Assuming that forty per cent. of the wounded return to the ranks, this would reduce the net loss to 1,200,000 a year, against an annual recruitment of 400,000. Even if all the wounded should return, the dead, missing and prisoners (600,000) outnumber the new recruits half as much again.

It also should be remembered that these figures of 1,200,000 loss against 400,000 gain are the most extreme figures in favor of Germany. Even the German staff, in a statement issued last month, asserted that it was assured of only "30,000 recruits a month as long as the war lasted," which makes 360,000 a year, or 40,000 fewer than the number above allotted.

Concerning the strength of the German army the Paris Liberte estimates the total at 4,247,000, of which there are 180 divisions of 20,000 men each on both fronts and 647,000 left as reserves. Swiss reports say that the German reserves have diminished this year by 50,000 and the 200,000 recruits have been added, making a net decrease of 300,000 men. All the German reserves, according to the Agenzia Libera, cannot exceed 700,000 men, whereas there were more than a million at the end of 1915. Contrary to her hopes aroused by the Balkan drive, Germany can expect no help from Bulgaria or Turkey. On the contrary, she has been obliged to keep men in Turkey, in Bulgaria and in Austria.

Verdun is eating into Germany's strength at a more rapid rate than any other event since the war began. Col. Feyler, a Swiss military expert, generally recognized in Europe as one of the most impartial and best informed critics of the war, estimates that the Germans up to June 1 used about 800,000 men at Verdun and puts their losses at 350,000. The Paris Petit Journal describes Verdun as not a battle, but a surgical bloodletting on a grand scale, and says that when the flow begins to slacken another vein is opened.

One English observer is quoted as saying of the slaughter here:

"I could clearly see through my field glasses the Germans moving forward in mass formation. Suddenly the French guns opened and mangled humanity was piled in windrows. I thought the battle ended, but soon another line in solid formation was sent steadily forward and as they started to pass over the piled up heaps of their dead and dying comrades the French cannon again blazed and the pile of dead and dying looked a solid wall.

"I never had dreamed of such slaughter, but the sight that followed I think no man ever before saw. High explosive shells began blowing into pieces the masses of dead and dying. It seemed fiendish—I wondered that the French were so insatiate—when, horror of horrors, I discovered that the high explosive shells were from the German guns, blasting the walls of dead and dying that another line of German troops might pass through and execute the German order 'Forward!'"

British estimates place the German losses at Verdun for four months at 415,000 men; that is, 65,000 more than Colonel Feyler's estimate of 350,000 up to June 1. These estimates are based upon captured documents, statements of prisoners and other sources. At the same time the French losses from the same source were placed at 165,000 men in killed and wounded.

With a net loss of 800,000 men a year, Germany's present army of 4,000,000 men would be exhausted in five years if no other factor should intervene. But while Germany's man power is declining, that of the Allies is growing. True, the French army is losing, though not so rapidly as that of Germany, but the British forces are being constantly recruited from all quarters of the globe, and Russia has practically an inexhaustible supply. At the worst the Allies can maintain their present strength, while that of Germany is bound to decline at an increasingly arithmetical ratio.

The Larger Community

Spend Your Money So As To Make Your Home Town Grow.

The typical characteristic of a progressive town is a keen sense of the gains that may come from the growth of a town as a whole. The people clearly see that if they can make their town and its business increase, every form of property and business will go ahead. Furthermore, the net profit in each case of such increase should be larger proportionately than the gain in gross returns. A larger business can often be done without much increase in expense, leaving a greatly enhanced net return.

In every progressive town, therefore, the merchants are willing to devote much time and thought to making the town grow as a whole. They do not relax efforts to compete successfully with each other. But the gains that come from the growth of the town as a whole come easier and with less effort.

The first essential is to develop an intense feeling of community loyalty. It should be realized that everyone who owns a business or any real estate is going to gain by the growth of the town as a whole. Also everyone who has a job in a growing town is the gainer, though this is not always realized. In a growing town employers are better able to pay good wages, and there are more opportunities for advancement.

The first step in community loyalty is to patronize the home merchants. The man who sells supplies in your town is in a sense your business partner. He is working for ends that are vital to your success. Every purchase made at home helps on the town, helps make your property, your business, your job more valuable, and hopeful of larger opportunity.

Spend your money so as to make your home town grow, rather than so as to make some other place grow.

Canada's War Expenditure

Estimated Total Cost, Including Overseas Forces, Is Million a Day

According to an official statement issued at Ottawa, the expenditure of the Dominion Government in Canada alone now exceeds $20,000,000 a month, or about $700,000 a day. The largest item in this huge expenditure is for pay and allowances, subsistence and assigned pay of the troops. It is running at the rate of about $12,000,000 a month. This is, of course, much more than is paid to the troops at present in Canada, who number less than half the total Canadian forces recruited for the war, over 200,000 having gone over. The pay of the overseas forces assigned to their families and dependents here and separation allowances, also paid here, constitute a very large portion of the monthly war expenditure. The sterling exchange situation has had much to do with bringing about the payment in Canada of so large a portion of the pay of the overseas forces.

As nearly as can be estimated, Canada's present war expenditure in Canada and Britain, including the maintenance of the troops actually at the front, is at the rate of about $30,000,000 a month, or $350,000,000 a year. This averages about $1,000,000 a day and is equivalent to about $1,000,000 per annum per head, as the total enlistment is about 350,000 men. Of these there are now in Canada about 140,000.

Out of the revenues of the Government for the year it now seems probable that a large amount of the principal of the war expenditure will be paid, as the budgets of 1915 and 1916 are both working out most satisfactorily. The balance of Canada's war expenditure this year will be defrayed partly from the funds of the domestic war loan issued in November last and from the war borrowings.

Parapet for Fresh Air.

Private Williams, who before the war was a member of a London News Agency staff, writes from France: "There were some humors in our relief of the French. We were told that you could sit up on the parapet there without exciting the spleen of the Bosche, and, according to other accounts, possibly rather freely translated from the French, the death-roll statistics showed that as a winter resort the trench zone far surpassed the tranquil villages right behind the line.

"It was really an exciting study in psychology to note how the enemy arose from his state of torpor on learning of our arrival. He lost no time, but a lot of ammunition, in making his introduction. Thereafter we exchanged greetings punctually and generously."

After Straw, The Hat of Silk or Feathers

Panne Velvet Drapes Gracefully.

Peacock Colorings and Velvet Ends

The Porcupine Hat

This Toque Borrows Guinea Hen Plumage

Feathers Wing

"WHAT shall we wear after our straw hats are passe?" cry up-to-date women. Fashion kindly comes to the rescue, plenty ahead of time, too, with all sorts of hats except straw even while the summer sun beats down in its fury. First she compromised with velvet crowns on straw brims and a few velvet brims on straw crowns, but now she offers you some hats which you can wear well into the fall.

Probably there is no time, outside of straw hat time, when the feather turban is exactly out, and for the woman who likes a small hat these are decidedly smart. After the large sailors of the summer one will enjoy setting a close-fitting turban of plumage in peacock colorings on one's head. To give both chic and height there should be stiffened ends of peacock blue velvet.

The porcupine hat fairly bristles with style. It is fashioned out of quills stripped of all but a few stiff fronds. The crown of this fetching hat is of rose satin to match the velour coat with which it is worn.

Can anything be prettier than the mottled plumage of the guinea fowl? Here it is mounted, wings and all, on a close-setting turban. There is no silk about this hat, for even the crown is covered with the soft feathers.

Corbeau blue, or translated from the French, raven's-wing blue, is the color of the other feather-trimmed hat. Tiny overlapping wings trim this feather-covered toque, starting in coronet effect from the center front. A blond girl with blue eyes would be startlingly attractive in a hat of this sort.

Panne velvet drapes gracefully. Here it is shown puffed on to a foundation of corded silk in the same rich green. A single pin, the favorite millinery trimming of the moment, holds the drapings on the right side.

Are you willing to exchange the shade of your large straw hat for one of these smart bonnets of silk or feathers?

Boy Flyer is Army Pride

Young French Soldier May Rival Pegoud as an Aviator.

One of the marvels of this marvelous time is the way our youngsters have come out of their shells, street—and the woman also—with such admiring wonder as the way the boys have taken to flying.

The French, who have an undoubted genius for flying, are proud of a youngster only just turned 21. His name is Guynemer, and he is a sergeant, and may rival Garros and Pe- and nothing strikes the man in the goud.

But if kissing goes by merit and not by favor in France, he is likely to have a rise pretty soon, apart from his aeroplane, for he has already brought down five enemy machines. The fifth came down in flames only a week or two since. He may have bagged a sixth by this time.

He is decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor (the most coveted distinction in France), the Military Medal and the Croix de Guerre. Not bad for a sergeant.

But he nearly came a cropper recently. It was only his wonderful nerve which saved him. He was nine thousand feet up, and one hundred feet more or less above an enemy craft he wished to get at.

He got at it with a vengeance, for his lubricating oil froze with the extreme cold and he came down, striking the upper plane of the German machine.

The shock nearly turned him topsy-turvy and he fell like a stone. His fate seemed sealed. After dropping 1,500 feet, by a prodigious display of pluck and coolness he managed to recover his equilibrium and landed safely among his excited comrades, who were far more upset than he was.

That's the sort of young men that France and Britain are producing in platoons and regiments. They will do something better even than flying when the war is over. Watch them! —Answers, London.

The Use of Feeds.

In a recent bulletin issued from the office of the Secretary of Agriculture the authors say that European farmers consider the cost of feeds per pound of nutrients, while few American farmers have a definite idea of the different nutrients which compose the feedstuffs or their uses.

American farmers have the best opportunities in the world to obtain information on all matters connected with the feeding of farm animals. We have the best Department of Agriculture in existence, and we have state experiment stations that are well equipped to help the farmers with local problems. Protection is afforded through feed-control laws that force manufacturers to tell what they are selling.

If the American feeder of livestock does not get results that the European does it is his own fault. He should be able to get just as good results out of cottonseed meal as the Danish dairyman, yet the Dane buys our cottonseed meal and ships dairy products to this country to compete with our own. Of course he has the advantage of cheaper labor, but he also makes a closer study of feeding.—The Country Gentleman.

Tommy's Needs in the Trenches.

A mass of correspondence from British soldiers in the trenches is full of touches of human interest. One "Tommy" is solicitous about his appearance, especially in view of what he hears that any day that "drive" may be called for. "I would like," he writes, "to enter it as I would go to church. . . . Send me a razor."

Another soldier shows how he expends some of his native anger. "I smashed a mirror yesterday, not accidentally — that would bring bad luck—but deliberately, for I cannot bear to look at myself. My hair has grown as long as Trilby's. Can't you manage, dear, to squeeze in a hair clipper for your old Tom?"

J. H. wants a flute. "I can play anything on it and the boys in the morning enjoy a bit of music, they are tired at my whistling."

"A pack of cards" is the crying need of another lad, and a pathetic request is for Harry Lauder's latest. "There is a Scotchman here who imitates Harry to perfection, but we are dog gonne tired of "Stop Your Tickling Jock."

Germans Buy Milch Goats.

A number of German cities have taken practical steps to solve the milk problem, which still is very serious in the large centres of population. Twelve of the largest Prussian municipalities have bought 75,000 goats in Switzerland. The animals have been turned over to the owners of small farms in the suburbs of the cities on conditions that they deliver seventy per cent .of the milk obtained from the goats to the relief stations, where it is distributed among poor families with small children. The goats furnish 200,000 quarts of milk a day.

Military rifles drive their bullets at speeds of 2,000 to 3,000 feet per second. Consequently they travel much faster than sound, which has a speed of only 1,100 feet a second. If a soldier is hit he will probably hear the "vicious and menacing crash" of the arriving bullet before the rifle report arrives. Phonetically the two sounds are described as "pack--punk." The first is the bullet, the second sound is the report arriving nearly a second later if the distance is 1,000 yards.

An elderly lady walking through a village, heard the church choir singing, and stopped to listen. "What beautiful singing!" she said to a man who had also stopped in a listening attitude. But he was a naturalist interesetd in the "song" of a cricket. "Yes," he replied, "they do it by rubbing their hind legs together!"

French Airman Flies Over Berlin

Drops Proclamations and Continues Journey Into Russia.

Lieut. Marchal, of the French Aviation Corps, last month left French soil and flew over the German capital, upon which he dropped proclamations and then continued his flight, intending to land within the Russian lines. He was forced to descend, however, in Poland and was taken prisoner by the Germans.

The official communication given out telling of Aviator Marchal's achievement says:

"On June 20, at 9.30 o'clock in the evening, Sub-Lieut. Marchal ascended at Nancy on board a Nieuport monoplane of a special type, taking with him a supply of fuel sufficient to last 14 hours. His mission was to cross Germany at low altitude in order to drop proclamations on the capital at Berlin and then to descend in Russia.

"This audacious flight was accomplished, point by point, and after flying all night, Lieut. Marchal was compelled to descend at 8.30 o'clock on the morning of June 21 near Chelm, Russian Poland, at least one hundred kilometres (62 miles) from the Russian line. He was made prisoner.

"The proclamation which Lieut. Marchal dropped on Berlin began with the words: 'We could bombard the open town of Berlin and thus kill the women and innocent children, but we are content to throw only the following proclamation,' etc. Lieut. Marchal was interned."

Marchal was interned at Salzerbach, when he forwarded to France a postal card, giving these facts:

"'I was made prisoner at eight o'clock on the morning of the 21st at Chelm. Officers did not believe that I had accomplished my task, but the proof later arrived, and they were obliged to bow to the reality.

"'It was the failure of the spark plugs which stopped me, and I descended to change two of the plugs and to start the motor again. Unfortunately, it would have been necessary to change two more plugs, and at this moment I was taken prisoner. You may judge of my chagrin.'

"Aviator Marchal, in the course of his journey covered in continuous flight a distance of about 1,300 kilometres (807 miles), most of which he travelled during the night."

Tunnel From England to France.

While the Channel tunnel project is being revived in England, the question is being earnestly discussed in France. Albert Montiere, chief engineer of the Chemin De Fer Du Nord, recently lectured in favor of the international tube before the Societe Des Ingenieures Civils, in Paris.

With this tunnel, the lecturer said, the British troops and their supplies could be rapidly and economically transported under the channel without the least fear of enemy submarines. This would liberate part of the fleet and restore to the merchant marine a great number of its units. The advantages would be incalculable.

After the war, he declared, when commercial expansion would be renewed on each side, the Allies would have to be solidly united to maintain their supremacy, the tunnel would acquire prime importance.

Joffre's Little Joke.

"My brother in the trenches," said a French chef of Milwaukee, "writes me a little anecdote about General Joffre, the generalissimo, you know.

"Our brave Joffre was examining a map while under fire. The map was held by a young subaltern, a boy of 16 from a military school of St. Cyr. Bang! S-s-t! went the marmites and Jack Johnsons and whistling Willies—for so they call those shells, you know—and the boy could not help starting and trembling as he held the map, and this lost our brave Joffre his place.

"The generalissimo was vexed when he lost his place three or four times, and he said to the boy soldier:

"'Voila, you are too conceited, dodging the shells like that! Do you suppose the Boches aim those expensive shells at you? You are only a little boy soldier. Do you take yourself for a cathedral?'"

Real Short Cut to Peace.

Prof. James Mavor, of the University of Toronto, sent the following letter to the New York Evening Post:

You have asked Lord Bryce to say what terms of peace would be acceptable to England. I do not suppose that he would care to answer such a question. Nor is there any need for him to do so. It has already been answered repeatedly by Mr. Asquith.

I am not entitled to interpret his answer; but I may venture to do so in the following terms:—

There are three methods, and in the nature of the case three only by which peace may be concluded:—

(1) That the German Emperor hand his sword to General Joffre.

(2) That he hand the same to the Czar of Russia.

(3 That he hand the same to Sir Douglas Haig.

The first of the Bogoslof group of the Aleutian Islands was born 120 years ago. There was a great convulsion in the Bering Sea, about 25 miles north of Unalaska, and an island appeared above the surface of the stormy waters. This islet, which rose to a height of nearly 3,000 feet above sea level, was christened Bogoslof by the Russians, who then owned Alaska. Since then several other islands have been "born" in various parts of the Aleutian chain, and are now the shore homes of sea lions and sharks.

One of Whistler's sycophants once declared, while conversing with the eccentric painter, that there had been only two real masters of art in the history of the world—Velasquez and Whistler. The artist replied: "Why drag in Velasquez?"

Thick Cream

Several Reasons Why Thick Cream Is Better Than Thin Cream.

Dairy farmers who separate milk for the creamery trade quite often need to learn that there are several reasons why thick cream is better than thin cream.

The tendency of legislative bodies to pass laws setting the standard at 35 per cent. butter fat shows that it is difficult to persuade many farmers to set the separator to run a 35 per cent. cream, or better.

The creameryman, of course, is the one most interested, because to keep his trade and get fair prices for his product he must put out butter, and he can make better butter with thick cream than he can with thin cream. Many creameries have adopted the practice of paying a cent to two cents a pound more for cream testing over 35 per cent. than for cream testing under that figure.

But from the standpoint of the dairyman alone, it is to his advantage to run the separator so as to get a heavy cream. Perhaps the principal reason is that it gives him more skimming for use on the farm, and skimming is valuable for young calves and pigs.

With a thick cream he has less weight to haul, but gets the same money because there is just as much butter fat. He needs fewer utensils, saving labor in washing and care of the wash room.

And finally, it has been demonstrated that a thick cream will not sour so quickly as a thin cream. The reason, of course, is that there is more milk sugar in thin cream, and it is the milk sugar that sours. In the hot summer months it will be found that a heavy cream can be cared for and delivered to the creamery in a better condition than a thin cream.

Tack Philosophy.

A thing is tragic or humorous according to the point of view. The man who sits on a tack does not share the onlookers' amusement. In fact, he is not only pained because he occasioned someone else to find a degree of pleasure in his unseemly plight.

Now it is perfectly safe to make this positive statement in this connection: The person who witnessed the other's unfortunate encounter with the tack never deliberately sits on the same tack himself; in fact, he is particularly cautious about sitting down anywhere, soon thereafter without looking for a tack.

Nor is this an indictment of tacks. Tacks serve a very real and useful purpose in this world, but they have their place, which is not in localities where they may be sat upon.—William C. Lengel, in the Hoggoson Magazine.

Great Britain Leads the World.

Great Britain, although hampered by the drain of war and a big naval construction programme, still leads the world in building merchantmen, according to a statement issued by the United States Bureau of Navigation.

Her shipyards have under actual construction now 423 steel merchant ships of 1,423,335 tonnage, and would have more but for the fact that private yards are engaged in building war vessels.

The entire world in 1915 launched 743 merchant ships of 1,201,638 tonnage.

New Anti-Aircraft Cannon.

An anti-aircraft gun, the first to be used by the United States Navy, will supplement the armament of all the battleships and a number of designated cruisers, it is announced from Washington.

The battleships Pennsylvania and Nevada already have been equipped with these guns, and eighteen other ships and cruisers are to be fitted out as rapidly as they are available for navy yard work.

The new defence weapon is the result of a three-year experiment by the navy experts of the Bureau of Ordnance. It consists of a machine rifle capable of hurling a three-inch shell 27,000 feet into the air at an angle of ninety degrees, and can deliver its charge at rapid fire rate.

What We Need in Food.

Calcium, phosphorus and iron are more likely than any other minor nutriments to be lacking in human dietaries. On this account especial interest attaches to their occurrence in food.

Calcium is especially abundant in milk, and is also contained in considerable quantities in eggs, vegetables, and fruits.

Phosphorus is abundant in milk, eggs, nuts, peas, beans, and such cereal products as contain the outer seed coats.

Iron is found in largest quantities in beef, eggs, beans, peas, green vegetables (especially spinach), and in the outer seed coats of the cereals.

The foods which are poorest in minerals are polished rice, pearl hominy, white flour, bolted corn meal, and other cereal foods which lack the outer seed coats.—From the New York Daily Telegram.

TO PREVENT HORSES SLIPPING

To prevent horses falling on slippery roads, a Chicago inventor has made an auxiliary spring spur, or calk, which may be clamped between the inner edges of a shoe and held under the ball of an animal's foot. The device may be attached or removed quickly and when in place does not interfere with a horse's freedom of movement. The calk is a conical spiral of steel mounted in a plate of special design. When stepped upon the cone compresses, but its resiliency causes it to exert considerable pressure against the surface of a road allowing the sharp edges of the shoe to take hold before the foot bears the weight of the horse.

Wife—Mercy! What's the matter with your face? You look as though you'd been in a battle.

Hub—I was getting shaved by a lady barber when a mouse ran across the floor.—Boston Transcript.

Suitable Machines for Quarter Section Farm

Machines for a 160-acre farm, which require considerable thought in purchasing, are the plow, the grain drill, disc, harrow and roller. A 12 or 13 inch gang plow will require 4 or 5 horses, depending upon the condition of soil and the depth of plowing.

One operator with 4 horses can do almost the same amount of work that two men with 6 horses with a sulky plow can do. The particular type of mouldboard to purchase depends somewhat upon the type of soil; ordinarily what is known as a "general-purpose" mouldboard will be satisfactory. If there is very much heavy sod to be plowed it may be necessary to secure a sod type of mouldboard, which could be used as an extra for the regular plow. If mechanical power is to be used a 14-inch 2 or 3-bottom plaw will perhaps be a better size. The disc type of plow is not adapted to many types of soil. In some of the light sandy soil of the south and southwest it is a very popular type.

A 12 or 14-foot drill will require 4 horses and will enable the operators to do the maximum of work and at the same time to put in the small grain in the best possible shape. In selecting a drill there are two types to consider; one type, known as the fluted force feed, depends upon the size of the opening admitting the seed, while in the other, known as the internal feed, the speed of the feeding apparatus is changed for varying amounts to be sown, and two different sizes of cups—one for large grain and the other for small seed. For sowing grains, ranging in size from cowpeas and soybeans to wheat, the second type will give a more even distribution of seed with less danger of cracking the kernels.

The tandem disc is popular, the advantage being that one can pulverize the ground at one operation and, at the same time, not leave any ridges or hollows. The tandem disc having the cut-away disc for the front and full circle for the rear will meet average conditions. The best size is 16 inches, for this size gives the greatest pulverization with the least draft. A 14-inch disc will pulverize the ground to a greater extent but will pull harder for the work done. An 18-inch disc will pull easier but will not pulverize the soil so well as a 16-inch.

For medium, light soil, rather free from weeds, the spike tooth harrow of 3 or 4 sections is the most serviceable. For heavier soils, where greater pulverization is desired, the spring-tooth harrow will do better work, but will require more power. One horse per section of harrow will furnish the power. One man with a 4-section harrow can harrow 40 acres per day with a riding attachment.

The corrugated roller type of roller is to be preferred to the smooth surface steel or log roller. The corrugated type will not compact the surface soil so much as the smooth type. It will, however, leave a better surface mulch and thereby conserve the moisture. It will also mash the clods rather than push them into the ground, as is the case with a smooth roller type.

There are many points of operation in all farm machinery that have much to do with the success of farming. With the introduction of the lightweight tractor, larger problems of operations are envolved which should be considered by the farmer just beginning to purchase his equipment.—Prof. F. M. White, in Breeders' Gazette.

Englishmen Build Walls With Soft Soap.

The possibility of using mud as a building material and so solving the urgent problem of providing cheap country cottages in the rural districts and housing accommodation in the areas where there has been a sudden influx of war workers is being made the subject of an interesting experiment by the new household and social science department of King's College for Women, University of London.

Six mysterious looking walls have just been erected in the grounds at Camden Hall, each wall being composed of a different mixture of mud, with a view to testing which proves most suitable to the English climate.

In each case the earth has been subjected to a different process of preparation. In one case waterglass has been added, in another soft soap, and to the earth and soft soap in another case lime has been added. A "grouting" of cement has been poured over the mud wall in yet another case, and there is one wall of earth alone.

Rudyard Kipling, who was present when his Recessional Hymn was sung at Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the memorial service to Lord Kitchener, stated that that was the first time he had heard it sung in a church. A gentleman made enquiries of several London clergymen who gave it as their opinion that the Recessional had been sung thousands of times since the war began. tI is a favorite among Anglicans in Canada. Does this mean that Kipling neglects church?

German state railways have on their payroll 36,000 women who are serving as cleaners, door closers, platform guards, ticket collectors, telegraphists, train despatchers, surfacewomen and artisans in repair shops. The Ministry reports that the women are rendering entirely satisfactory service.

There are now a thousand miles of railroads in Korea, and the Koreans, instead of sleeping on the tracks and breaking their heads by knocking them against the glass windows, consider the cars their best friends.

Whales Do Not Spout

What Comes From Cetacean's Blowhole Is Steam.

Since a whale breathes air, when it is below the surface the breath must be held, for if water should be taken into the lungs the animal would drown. Thus as soon as a cetacean comes to the surface its breath is expelled and a fresh supply inhaled before it again goes down.

The breath, which has been held in the lungs for a considerable time under pressure, is highly heated, and as it is forcibly expelled into the colder outer air, it condenses, forming a column of steam. A similar effect may be produced by any person if on a frosty morning the breath is suddenly blown from the mouth.

That whales spout out of the blowholes water which has been taken in through the mouth is probably more widely believed than any other popular misconception. As a matter of fact, such a performance would be impossible, because a whale's nostrils do not open into the back of the mouth, as do those of a man, and the animal is not able to "breath through its mouth" as can ordinary land mammals.—Roy Chapman Andrews in the New York Independent.

PINK EYE IN HORSES

Influenza, sometimes called pink eye, is the name given to a blood disease in horses, which is peculiar in many ways. It is a blood disease and is caused by the introduction into the system of a poison that may fly in the atmosphere; it is something like cholera in human beings. The first symptoms will be languor, sweating easily, and, in very many cases, actual staggering from weakness and nervous prostration in the course of ten hours after being first taken. The horse drops his head, his appetite fails, and the eyes become very red. His respirations are rapid, and his temperature will run from 105 degrees to 107 degrees F. This all may take place within ten or twelve hours. The legs will swell quite a little and get sore to touch.

If the disease is allowed to run its course, quite often it will terminate into pneumonia. When the first symptoms are noticed it is a good plan to call a veterinarian and get immediate action as quite often it will save a very valuable horse.

The following has been given often by good practical veterinarians and found to be of quite a help at start, or until a veterinarian could reach the place: One and a half ounces of sweet spirits of nitre, one drachm tincture of aconite root, two drachms fluid extract belladonna, one ounce tincture of gentian, one ounce powdered saltpetre, one ounce powdered sal ammoniac, water to make one pint. Mix and give one-fourth tincup full every two hours until the horse is better, then drop off to three or four times a day. Set a bucket of water in the manger; give scalded oats to eat. If he won't eat them, try him with other things like a couple of ears of corn. Sometimes he will eat carrots. Don't make the mistake of leaving the horse out in the pasture. The best thing to do is to take him to the barn, and there put him in a dry place with good bedding, and make him as comfortable as possible.—John S. Collier, in Family Herald and Weekly Star.

TEACHING A SHEEP TO LEAD

Did you ever try teaching a sheep to lead? At marketing time a sheep feeder will find it a mighty good thing if he has so tried, because a sheep that will lead the rest of the band into a car is a great help when not much time can be spared and the work must be carried on with the least trouble in order to conserve weight.

There are different ways of training sheep to lead. The most popular is to have a few round the barnyard as pets. They will soon become acquainted and in a short while will follow a person round the place. This is one way to teach a sheep to follow the shipper into the chute and the car; the others will follow, which will save considerable driving and pushing on loading day. Some owners train one sheep or more to lead to a halter, and in this manner they are enabled to get the drove of sheep into the car with very little trouble.

Ample means are to be provided in the near future by the Iowa Experiment Station for the giving of instructions in the slaughtering of farm animals and the curing of meats. A modern abattoir is to be constructed and it will be operated in such a way as to encourage the local killing and packing of meats. It is expected that this innovation will lead, in the near future, to the establishment of small packing-house plants in those regions where the raising of meat animals is the main industry of the farms. In this instance it will cost $50,000, but it must be remembered that provision will be made in this structure for instructional work, thereby making the building more costly than would be the case where the slauhgter of animals and the packing of meats are carried alone. The work will be in charge of experts, and animals will be slaughtered on a sufficiently large scale to demonstrate the practicability and feasibility of building up important local industries of this character.

In 1915 there were 14,500 fleeces sold through the agency of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association and for the coming sales on July 28, applications have been made from members for the sale of 23,500 fleeces. Altogether it is expected that 2,000 to 30,000 fleeces will be handled.

Bill—What's the idea, Algy, standing there on one foot like that?

Lord Algy—Really, old chawp, I was going some place, but I bally well forget where it was.

Prosperity After End of the War

Many people, for some unexplained reason, have feared and continue to fear that this country will experience a period of industrial and business dullness after the war. There seems to be no justification for such a speculation.

On the contrary, there are sound reasons for belief in the prediction of Mr. Kingman Nott Robins, vice-president of the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association of America, who, in the Monetary Times, declares that Canada will experience her greatest proportionate development in production immediately after the conclusion of the war. The country will certainly have exceptionally favorable commercial conditions to take advantage of.

There will be the great need of Europe in the work of reconstruction, and along with this, the natural tendency of the Allies to trade among themselves, and perhaps special trading privileges. Mr. Robins points out that the greatest development in the United States followed the costly and destructive civil war. —From the Ottawa Free Press.

Tunneling in Water Without Food.

"How would you like to work for eighteen hours up to the waist in water? Not at all, eh? Well, try and imagine such a task in a tunnel, where the water was muddy, and where the work to be done was in fixing explosives for mining purposes, and you have got an idea of what Acting-Sergeant C. T. Pearse had to do." That is the unofficial putting of a job that Pearse executed to perfection, and which resulted in a heavy slit into the comfort of the enemy on the western front. The captain of his battalion took due notice of the performance, and when it was ascertained that Pearse had no means of getting food of any kind while in the tunnel, his work met with its reward, and he is now proud of his D.C.M.

Prussia and Sparta

In many ways Prussia offers the closest parallel to Sparta to be found in the modern world. In Sparta, we are told in the books, "The citizen only existed for the state, he had no interest but the state's." The country was a camp, and every man a soldier. The system prevailing was a combination of aristocracy and socialism. Every citizen was entitled to a share in the common inheritance, for the express purpose of providing the commonwealth with a great number of stout soldiers. The work which is now largely done by machinery was given to helots, so that the Spartans might have more time for military drill. The state "took care of a Spartan from his cradle to his grave, and superintended his education in the minutest points, and this was not confined to his youth, but extended throughout his whole life."—(From the Sprinfield Republican.)

When Flying Machines Are Common

If all reports are true, some automobile manufacturers are giving considerable thought to aviation, and a few are actively engaged in building aviation motors.

Farmers are of a class in the best position to make use of flying machines. Contrary to general opinion, flying in a well-built aeroplane is safe. Statistics show but few accidents and these are, for the most part, caused by carelessness, or lack of knowledge of the principles of "flight."

The modern aeroplane has a factor of safety of about eight, which, roughly translated, means that it is about eight times as strong as necessary.

Flying machines are today beyond the reach of all but a favored few, but so, too, were motor cars a few years back. There seems to be no logical reason why the aeroplane should not follow in the footsteps of its land brother, the automobile, which in ten short years, has become the servant of the masses; not just the toy of the rich. What has brought about this change? Simply building automobiles in quantities. Today a better car can be bought for one thousand dollars than three thousand would buy five years ago.

Who will be the first to adapt these principles to aeroplanes? He who does will find himself established as the "Ford" of the flying world.

"And," continued the lecturer, "I warrant you that there is not a man in this entire audience who has ever lifted his finger or in any way attempted to stop this awful waste of our forests and our lumber supply. If there is I want that man to stand up."

There was a slight commotion in the rear of the room, and a nervous little man rose to the occasion—and his feet.

"And now, my friend, will you explain in just what way you have conserved the forests of our nations?"

And, with the utmost gravity and sincerity, the little man said, "I have used the same toothpick twice."

An instance of a lucky wound in the war was that of a soldier who has been struck by a rifle-ball almost in the centre of his forehead. The bullet passed under the skin and then circled around half the head between the scalp and the skull, and made its exit through the scalp at the back. The brain was not touched and the man was well in three days.

"Behind the altar" said the cathedral guide to a party of tourists "lies Richard II. In the churchyard outside lies Mary Queen of Scots. And who" —halting above an unmarked flagging in the floor and addressing a tourist from London—"who do you think, sir, is a-lying 'ere on this spot?" "Well," answered the Cockney, "I don't know for sure but I have my suspicions."

"Do you know the nature of an oath, madam?"

"Well, I ought to, sir. We've just moved and my husband has been laying the carpets."

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO
A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

:: LADY :: URSULA'S HUSBAND

—BY—

FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

There was another pause, and then Hugo said:

"I'm going to tell you a dead secret. Everybody in the house knows it, but as it is really a dead secret it has to be discussed in corners, you know, and I couldn't tell you if we were not out of hearing of anybody."

"It must be an odd sort of secret if everybody knows it," said Lady Emmeline. "I think I won't hear it. I should like to be the solitary exception to the rule."

"You can't be that, because my father and mother don't know it. Nobody dares tell them."

Lady Emmeline was getting curious, in spite of her protests. Hugo seized the chance of her interested glance to blurt out his story:

"There was a robbery committed here last night—a jewel robbery."

"A burglary! How dreadful!"

"Well, as to it's being a burglary, I don't know. Anyhow, my sister Mamie has lost some valuable pearls. So Finchden's gone up to town about it, and Payne's gone with him."

A cloud, even darker than the one he had expected to see there, settled on the girl's bright face. She had received Lord Eastling's confession of the events on the journey to Paris, and although it would not be true to say that she jumped to the conclusion that Paul Payne was connected with this ugly mystery, she could not help a suspicion that he might know something about it.

There was a short silence.

"I'm very sorry about it," she said presently, in a low voice.

"So am I. It makes everybody uncomfortable, for a thing like that to happen in a house, doesn't it?"

"Yes. Where's Ursula?"

There seemed to be a link wanting somewhere in the chain of thought that connected these two topics: the loss of the jewels and her sister. But indeed there was not. For Lady Emmeline's mind had passed rapidly from consideration of the fact that Paul and Finchden and Lord Eastling had all gone up to town together about the pearls, to questionings as to Lady Ursula's views and position.

"I think she's gone out with some of the other ladies, electioneering. She's a famous hand. The people love her, wherever she goes. She has just the right way of talking to them, and they can see it's not put on for the occasion, as it is with some of them."

"It was here that she met Paul, wasn't it?" said Lady Emmeline.

"Yes. We can take all the credit for that match."

"She seems quite happy—at present."

"There's a cynical touch about that speech, Lady Emmeline."

She blushed.

"Is there?"

"Oh, I think you're quite right. Marriage is an awful thing, isn't it?"

"Well, it has one advantage; it's not an unavoidable evil," said she.

"Don't you think so?" said Hugo, sitting on the wide window-ledge, and regarding her with interest.

"Why, no. How can it be? If you don't want to marry, nobody can make you."

Hugo heaved a deep sigh, and shook his head so long and so persistently that she wondered whether he would not end by making it ache.

"That's the awful thing about it; it seems so easy to avoid, that you're drawn fatally ever nearer and nearer to the dreadful day when you give up your liberty and your ease and your happiness, and all the while you don't know it because you don't feel it. Even after you've taken the poison, you can still walk about, and smile, and run, and smoke, and hunt, and laugh, and do everything just as if you were safe and sound and whole, so that you haven't a chance of getting free of it, until the fatal moment when you find yourself done for."

He ended by the most dramatic change of voice, and as he uttered the words, he looked down with great interest into her face, to see how she took this eloquent description of the universal fate he deplored. he deplored.

Lady Emmeline drew herself up, with a slightly bored expression.

"If I were to feel as you do," she said, "I would shut myself up on a desert island. Then you'd be quite safe."

He looked interested.

"You don't feel like that yourself then?"

"Certainly not."

A look of sudden distress passed over Hugo's face.

"Are you engaged?" asked he, quickly.

"Well, what if I am?" asked she, simply.

He stood up, and his manner and tone acquired a sudden touch of stiffness.

"Oh, I am sorry if I've said anything to hurt your feelings," he said.

"You mean that you don't care two straws what I say to you," persisted Hugo, in a still more offended tone.

"No, no. I think I meant only, if I meant nothing, that if I were ever to get married, I don't think I should look at the matter from quite such a gloomy point of view, that's all."

"I wish," said Hugo, "that you would let me have a good talk about this with you, and see if you could make me look at it with your eyes."

Lady Emmeline, however, wanted to get away.

"Very well," said she; "so I will—some other time."

"Why not now?"

"I should like to think it over first, and make it out some sort of an argument."

"You think you could argue me out of my views?"

"Oh, no! I shouldn't try."

"You don't care what I think about it?"

"No."

Hugo looked very black as he crossed the room with an air of elaborate politeness and opened the door for her.

But then he shut it again.

"What would you do," said he, "if unavoidable fate condemned you to marry—me, for instance?"

There was a wicked light in Lady Emmeline's eyes, but she looked down quickly.

"Well," she said, "after what you've just told me about your feelings in the matter, I am sure I should be merciful, and I—should give you a revolver and tell you to use it."

"You would tell me to shoot you?"

"Oh, no," said Lady Emmeline, "to shoot yourself, Mr. Jackson."

And she left him wondering whether he thought her the nicest girl he had ever met, or only the most provoking.

Lady Emmeline did not see her sister till luncheon time, when she found her grave and rather depressed. But Lady Ursula would not admit that she was unhappy, and indeed she found so much to do that she had no time to dwell upon her anxieties, whatever they might be.

The dinner hour had been altered to suit the meeting, to which they were all to be taken in cars and carriages, before eight o'clock.

Lady Ursula was particularly curious to see Lady Creslow, having noted the change in her husband's countenance when he heard the name, and being sure that he must have met the lady before.

Lady Ursula could not but look forward with curiosity to the meeting between Paul and this lady, about whom she had heard a great deal.

It seemed that Lady Creslow, who was now well advanced in middle age, had proved a most brilliantly successful manager of the estates of her invalid husband, and that neither his state of health nor the accident which had deprived her son of his reason, had availed to quench the spirit of the dauntless woman.

She took an active part in politics, also, and was herself a good speaker.

But a disappointment awaited Lady Ursula, for late in the afternoon she got a telegram from Paul to say that he would not be back till the following morning, and Mrs. Oare-Jackson got one to the same effect from Lord Eastling.

There was much lamentation over the loss of two such ardent supporters of the Cause, and much discussion of the possible reasons for their breach of faith. And there was quite a rush for the Honourable Almeric Finchden, when he returned to Oare Court by himself late in the afternoon.

(To be continued)

Railwaymen Stand For This?

Willie finally persuaded his aunt to play train with him. The chairs were arranged in lines, and he issued his orders.

"Now you be the engineer and I'll be the conductor. Lend me your watch and get into the cab."

Then he hurried down the platform, time-piece in hand. "Pull out there, you red-headed, pie-faced jay!" he shouted.

"Why, Willie!" his aunt exclaimed in amazement.

"That's right, chew the rag," he retorted. "Pull out. We're five minutes late already."

Willie's parents had to forbid his playing down by the tracks.

The War and French Industries.

It is impossible to realize or estimate the extent of the industry effort of the war to meet the demands imposed upon her by the requirements of the army. Old factories have changed their wares, and consequently their machinery. Others have been created entirely, with or without Government sanction, in order to replace, by national industry certain goods formerly imported from Central Europe. Women have replaced the men called up to the colors. In short, as by the touch of a magic wand, the towns of Central and Meridional France, yesterday hushed in a monotonous existence, have today doubled their population and become the centres of methodical and sustained activity.—London Chronicle.

The government of New Zealand is building a five-mile tunnel at a cost of almost $5,000,000 to give close connection between the east and west coasts of South Island.

A county vicar advertised for an ineligible to make himself useful, etc., in his grounds and garden. A likely candidate turned up and, after being questioned upon several points, the vicar said to him: "You know, we are all vegetarians here, and if I engage you I should like you to conform to our rules. Could you?" The applicant entered into a brown study, and then at last replied: "I think so, sir. But I should like to ask an important question first. Do you reckon beer a vegetable?"

The production of nitrate of soda, in Chile, which fell off greatly at the beginning of the war, has almost reached antebellum figures. During April, 1906, it was 5,337,592 Spanish quintals, or 541,231,929 pounds, as against 1,988,101 quintals in April, 1915, and 5,589,542 quintals in April, 1914.

"We should love our fellow men."

"Yes," replied Mr. Crowcher, "and mebbe we ought to go a step further than that an' try to be worthy of one another's affections."—Washington Star.

Tenacity of British Seamen

Captain Commands With Uniform In Ribbons

Now that there has been ample time for many of the wounded sailors in the Jutland naval battle to review and recount their experiences we are in a better position to reverse the spirit of the navy that overcame the stealth of the enemy.

A petty officer gives a thrilling narrative of the "hottest moment" on board his own ship.

"At my own gun," he says, "we fired only one round, as after the first shot the gun was put out of action, and of the gun's crew two were killed and two wounded, I myself only getting peppered in the legs with bits of shrapnel.

"I tried to reload and fire, but found it was useless. I then went to the gun next mine, but it was in a worse state, every man being killed. As I turned away one poor fellow (a reserve man, about 50) asked me, 'Look, Tosh, what the Germans have done to me,' and before I could answer him he jumped into the sea. Poor chap, both his arms had been shot off. I stumbled over a young lad, who said, 'Give me a fag till I am put straight.' Someone gave him a cigarette and lit it for him, and after taking a puff or two he sank back dead. I saw his legs were all right, but he had been shot in the stomach and his legs were paralysed. I noticed that the conning tower, bridge, and steering gear had been blown away by a huge shell.

"Our captain had a wonderful escape. I saw him giving orders, as coolly as though we were at battle practice, in his shirt sleeves, his coat having been torn into ribbons with sharpnel and the force of the explosives.

"During this confusion our steering gear all gone and our boat practically helpless, we came into collision. I was pitched into the sea, and found myself, when I came to, being kept afloat by my life waistcoat and lifebelt. After an anxious time in the water I was picked up by the Sparrowhawk.

"While on board the Sparrowhawk we had a crowded existence. It would be about three a.m., when a German submarine came up on the starboard quarter, and we thought it was all up with us. We got our only two remaining guns to bear on her; before we could fire she turned tail and nipped away under water.

"Soon after this we picked up a craft with twenty-seven men on her, belonging to the Tipperary, with a sub-lieutenant swimming by its side, as the raft would have capsized with his additional weight. He had swam with one hand clutching the ropes hanging round the raft for some hours, but was in better condition than several of the men taken off the raft who had suffered from the cold and exposure, some of them having practically no clothing.

"We had great difficulty in bringing some of them round. We were much amused with one of the men, who, dressed in a piece of serge round his loins, was anxiously drying a number of £1 Treasury notes which he had saved, explaining to us that he was to be married on his next leave, and that he hoped they would not be spoilt. To his great relief they dried out all right, and then he was able to take an interest in his own miraculous escape.

Opening the Land

Winnipeg Tribune:—Many returning English soldiers are to engage in agricultural pursuits if the recommendations should be adopted in the report of the Department Committee appointed by the British President of the Board of Agriculture "to consider the settlement or employment on the land in England and Wales of discharged soldiers and sailors." The commitee recommends that land be acquired and that any returned soldier or sailor be allowed to settle thereon. The land will not be sold. The Government will retain title and lease to settlers. A Board of Agriculture is to supervise carrying out of the plan. It will give an agricultural education to settlers needing it, and employ the men at prevailing wages pending the time when they become self-sustaining.

Britain Exonerated.

The Socialist manifesto circulated in Germany says: "War is the crime. The starvation plan is only the consequence of this crime."

That relieves England of its reproach.

What shall be said of the reproach to Germany in the fact that, as the manifesto asserts, "all food in the occupied territory was requisitioned?" Germany took the food of those whom it conquered, allowed them to be supported by the world's charity, and made those thus supported work at the point of the bayonet. When before did the world know such war, or such insults to the supreme law?—New York Times.

The women in the service of their country in a thousand and one ways will not be overlooked by the British government. It has been decided to strike a medal for women who distinguish ther selves apart from those given for meritorious work as nurses.

Eight-year-old Ted was giving an enthusiastic account of a new neighborhood club and the list of officers.

"And what office do you hold?" was asked.

"Oh, I am the Member!" answered Ted, proudly.

Hens on the Farm

A Very Good Showing From a Flock of Two Hundred

Farm poultry is not given half the consideration due to it. Comparatively few farmers take their hens seriously. They are regarded only as a side line for the women folk to trifle with and to furnish raw material for breakfast and an occasional dinner.

As a matter of fact, the farm income can be materially increased by proper consideration of the hen coop. Two hundred per cent. is a good rate of interest and a hen will easily pay that to her owner for all money invested in her.

Three years ago in one of the eastern provinces a farmer's wife decided that she was going to have an income of her own apart and independent of all masculine interference.

She looked about for an opportunity where energy and brains could be converted into cash and finally decided to try chickens.

Of course hens were not strangers on that farm. A dozen or so were always to be seen scratching about the yard or the garden. They were a nondescript lot, of various colors, ages and sizes. Each hen hustled for herself, laid an egg when she felt like it, often in some almost inaccessible place where it was never found, and contributed to the family wealth nothing except the beauty of her presence.

The farmer's wife in question determined to change this. She procured a good book on poultry and studied the situation from all sides.

The result was that last year the farm carried a flock of two hundred hens, all pure-breds. About sixteen hundred and sixty dozens of eggs were sold at an average price of seventeen cents. This netted about $200. Besides this poultry was sold during the year to the value of $115, and the value of the flock was increased by $40. This gives a total of $435.

On the other side of the ledger we have the following statement:

Feed, $113; new cockerels, $8.40; oyster shells, $1.80, making a total of $122.40.

Subtracting the two totals we have a net profit of $512.60.

No account is taken of the labor, because, as the owner said, if she had not been looking after the hens she would have been doing something else.

Aside from this no count was made of the eggs consumed during the year, or of the fries, roasts and stews which formed the basis of many a savory dinner. Neither was account taken of the fertilizer produced.

By more attention to details this woman could have increased her income considerably. Many times the $180 should have been spent for oyster shells. Two hundred hens will sometimes consume that amount in two or three months if given the opportunity.

The World Cataclysm

Not the War That the Kaiser Wanted.

We are fully convinced that the present war is certain to deepen and intensify the feeling of mankind against all war. There are already visible elements of accumulating execration of war which it will only need the coming of peace to cause to burst out into demonstration such as the world has never seen. These elements are manifold. We see them in the unspeakable and almost unendurable human misery which the war has brought. We see them in the appalling sense of loss and waste of the most precious things on earth—needless loss and waste, as the bitter reflection is. We see them in the terrible reactions of war upon the very devotees of war. It is not necessary to credit all the stories about Admiral von Tirpitz being made sleepless and haunted by the brave young men whom he had sent to a torturing death beneath the sea. But if they were true thy would only repeat, in their way, the experiences which made even the Iron Duke blanch after Waterloo. We know that such a cold - blooded and professional vivisectionist of war as Major Moraht is has had wrung from him a moan of grief over the thousands of German and French soldiers perishing in front of Verdun. And we know that the Kaiser himself has been so cut to the heart by the crippling of a whole generation in Germany that he has read out: "I swear that I did not wish this war!" No; none of them wished this war. As Mr. Oliver writes in "The Ordeal of Battle," Austria did not wish what has happened in consequence of her ultimatum to Serbia; nor Germany what has come about as a result of her backing of Austria, and so on. What was wanted was a little war or a short war, not all the tremendous cataclysm which has almost overwhelmed the earth.—New York Evening Post.

The British Meat and Allied Trades have presented the Red Cross Society of Great Britain with a cheque for $250,000—the result of a little effort that they organized with the object of encouraging the noble work of the society.

A man can explain most everything satisfactorily to his wife except why it is impossible for him to come home to dinner.—Detroit Free Press.

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

The Control of Weeds

There Is No Easy Way to Get the Best of Weeds

Weeds are the robbers of the plant world. They creep into the fields and rob the plants of moisture, light and plant food.

They often crowd out good clovers and grasses in our meadows and pastures.

Every farm boy should learn the names and habits of all the common weeds. Whenever one is found that looks as if it might prove mischievous it should be promptly identified. If nobody on the farm can do so, it should be sent away either to the Dominion Agricultural Department at Ottawa, or to the Agricultural Department of the Family Herald for identification and information concerning its control.

Among the commonest corn field weeds is the grassy pest known as foxtail. It is a kind of wild millet, which grows from seed and lives only one year.

It is not a serious weed except when wet weather in June prevents the corn from being cultivated.

Smart weed has much the same habits as foxtail. Like foxtail, too, it is a serious weed in wet cornfields and gardens.

Most of the common weeds which infest cultivated crops live only one year. They produce lots of seed; these live long enough in the ground so that even after four or five years of meadow or pasture they are still liable to do damage to cultivated crops.

There is no easy way to get the best of weeds. The crops should be kept as clean as they conveniently can. The land hoe must be used as a cultivator cannot be depended upon to destroy all the weeds. The Dutch or push hoe is an invaluable article for this purpose.

In some sections the weeds which live from year to year and spread by underground rootstocks as well as seeds are troublesome. Quack grass, Canada thistle, horse-nettle, and morning glory are the worst weeds of this type. These pests have about ten times as much fight in them as the common annual weeds.

If they are cut off at the surface of the ground they come up again and again. But if you keep at it long enough, you can kill them. When these weeds are in corn land the only thing to do is to cultivate frequently and then hand hoe several times. It really takes too much work to get the best of this kind of weed in corn. A better scheme oftentimes is to put such land in alfalfa or pasture. Frequent moving is hard on them.

Pastures and meadows have weeds which generally do not bother corn. Sorrel, dock, ragweed, and buckhorn are the common weeds of thi stype. In alfalfa blue grass is a bad weed. Most pasture and meadow weeds live over year after year.

Newfoundland and Canada.

The Christian ministry cannot settle the policy. It is dependent upon the voters. They, it is said, are much more inclined to favor the merger than they were twenty years ago. Memories of past strife with Ottawa have faded away. Where scars were left there is much better feeling than there used to be. Canada is not so much under suspicion of being pro-United States as she was then. Her record in the "great war" has convinced Newfoundland, as perhaps nothing else could have done, that the Canadian is loyal to London, and to all that city symbolizes in any plan for imperial federation and unification. St. John's wants the closest sort of relations with the financial centres of Montreal and Toronto, so that Newfoundland's resources may be developed. Thus it is that already the press of Canada and of the Colony is busy debating a merger, in which Newfoundland would surrender its autonomy and become a province of a federated dominion.—Christian Science Monitor.

Various alterations had been made in the interior of a church in Scotland, and the minister made a tour of inspection. "What do you think of the improvements, Thomas?" he asked the pew opener. "Improvements!" exclaimed Thomas, in disdain. "They're no improvements at a'. Whaur are ye gaun tae pit the folk?" "Oh!" asid the minister, "we have abundance of room, Thomas, considering the size of the congregation." "That's a' very weel the noo," replied the pew opener, "but what will we dae when we get a popular minister?"—Tit-Bits.

Editor—Betty is such a talker I positively couldn't get a word in edgeways.

Ethel—Oh, that's because you let her get the first start.

Two-thirds of the feeding value of the alfalfa plant is in the leaves, says Farm and Dairy. If the leaves are lost in curing only one-third of the feeding value remains.

The Ministry of Munitions, France, has officially stated, in refutation of German reports, that, up to the present, France has not yet used any shells manufactured in the United States.

Little Edna, who was watching the men working a pile-driver in the lot opposite, said to her mother: "I'm so sorry for those poor men, mamma; they've been trying and trying to lift out that big weight, and every time they get it almost to the top it falls right back again."

Why Aren't You Happy!

Life in the Small Town or on the Farm Should be one of Contentment.

This question is addressed particularly to many girls in small towns and on farms who have the blessed privilege of fresh air and abundant room, both indoors and out, good food, faithful friends, and a definite future. Why are't you happy? One answer is that you do not understand how well off you are. How should you, since you have not lived in the city, and have no experience with which you can contrast your present good fortune? Your idea of the city is drawn at secondhand from what you have read and heard; you have unconsciously selected only what you liked and ignored the rest.

You may say that you know of a case where a girl went to the city, got well-paid work, advanced further until she was in business for herself, and is now making a good income. Or you may tell of a girl who soon after she reached the city, married a man receiving a good salary, and she comes home for visits wearing beautiful clothes and having a very sophisticated air. These cases are the exception and you do not know the price the two girls have paid for their success. But this aside, ask yourself if you have the alert, shrewd brain, the intense power of concentration, the quick grasp, the unshakable perseverance that will win you success in business. Ask yourself if you have the charm and beauty which might attract a well-to-do husband; also remind yourself of how much the element of chance enters in meeting a man whom you would care to marry, and who would care to marry you.

How can you be happy? By making yourself like your life just where it is. You can do this by dwelling on your advantage and ignoring what else you might wish you had. As you practise happiness it will grow; you will give and gain love unceasingly, than which there can be no greater blessing.—From the Woman's World for August.

He Owned No Master

"We've come," said the chairman of a political committee in a south of Ireland city, "to ask you to take this nomination. The city needs a man like you—strong, brave, self-reliant, owning no master, fearing no man."

The great man was visibly touched. "I'll not deny," said he, "that your kind words have shaken my resolution. I trust that, if elected, I may justify your confidence and prove that I am indeed strong, brave, self-reliant; that I own no master and fear no man. Suppose you wait a minute till I see if my wife will let me accept?"

Wanted the Best Terms.

At a certain college in Iowa the male students are not permitted to visit the resident female boarders. One day a male student was caught in the act of doing so, and was brought before the president, who said:—

"Well, Mr. Jones, the penalty for the first offence is 50 cents; for the second 75 cents; for the third $1.00, and so on, rising to $5.00."

Said the offender in solemn tones: "How much would a season ticket cost?"—Burlington Free Press.

Another Solomon

The wife of an Arab went to her father with the complaint that her husband had boxed her ears. The wise old sheik reflected for a few moments, then did to her as her husband had done.

"Now thou art avenged," he said. "Thy husband has boxed the ears of my daughter and I have boxed the ears of his wife."—From London Opinion.

New taxes on property and income are being imposed in Holland to produce some $40,000,000 a year. Per head of the population, it is generally supposed that Holland is the richest country in the world.

The United States Department of Agriculture will attempt to domesticate the mink, which has been bred sporadically in captivity for 50 years or so.

When the President of the French Republic visited the Czar's soldiers in France he won their hearts by greeting them with the word, "Zdravstouitle," which, being interpreted means "Good Day."

How to Keep Yourself Looking Young.

It has been proven that the woman who protects her skin will keep herself free from wrinkles and marks of age far longer than the woman who says "Oh no, I never do anything for my complexion."

If your skin is not naturally clear and fresh, or if it has suffered from inattention—worry—sickness—age or the ravages of wind, sun and weather, the regular and persistent use of USIT will soon restore to your complexion its natural color and freshness.

USIT is a valuable formula of an old and famous beauty secret.

It feeds and nourishes the skin, wards off wrinkles, and makes the complexion clear, smooth, and faultless. It is not necessary to use any other treatment during the day. Apply USIT at night before retiring, and it will tone the skin and give that silky softness and glowing freshness that alone indicates perfect skin health.

"USIT" is put up in handsome opal bottles. It may be secured through T. Eaton Co. (Mail Order Dept.) Winnipeg, Robert Simpson, Limited, Regina, and other high-class drug stores, or direct from us.

Send 50c. (2c. war tax) to-day for trial bottle, sufficient for six weeks' use. Start to-day to give your skin the attention it requires.

USIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.

GILLETT'S
EATS LYE DIRT
CLEANS-DISINFECTS

Responsibilities of Germany in Poland

Under an International Obligation to Respect Life and Property.

To the polish societies of Chicago, with their heartbreaking story of conditions in Poland under the German occupation, where "practicallly every child under seven years of age had died of starvation" President Wilson replied that he had done all that he could possibly do.

He has appealed to the British and German governments "to make concessions and allow this humane thing (of feeding Poland) to be done." The British Government has offered to let food contributions go through the blockade under guarantees that they would not be diverted to military uses, and that the central powers in return would look after the starving populations of the Balkan States they occupy. Germany has declined to give any such guarantees.

It is, therefore, Germany's attitude which invites the attention of the humane world in respect to starving Poland. Germany, as the conqueror and occupier of Poland, is under international obligations therein to "protect life and property"—we quote from a recognized authority.

Germany is not protecting life in Poland. It is letting the life even of little children starve away into death, as these Polish societies tell the President. Germany is shirking a primary obligation of the conqueror in conquered territory, and it is not willing to assume even a part of the obligation, as in Serbia, in order that foreign charity, with the help of the enemy, may relieve it of that obligation in Poland.

Conquest imposes responsibilities commensurate with its gains to the conqueror. No civilized nation can evade the one while clinging to the other, and claim recognition as such. But as in Belgium so now in Poland.

The appeal of humanity for Poland lies in the direction of Berlin, and no other.—From the New York World.

WEAR
FLEET FOOT
SHOES
for every SPORT and RECREATION
Worn by every member of the family

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

The Lights Of 65 Years Ago
Are still doing duty in the shape of
Eddy's Matches

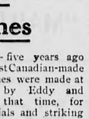
Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.

When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

A Real Lever Simulation. GOLD WATCH FREE

NA--L
BO-B-Y
L-N-ON
SY--EY

In this puzzle you see four lines of letters. Fill in the missing letters so that each line spells a well-known town in the world. A Magnificent Watch, Lady's or Gent's (guaranteed five years), will be sent free of charge to readers of this paper who solve this puzzle and conform to our one condition. It costs you nothing to try. Send your answer together with stamp, that we may send you result. All failing to do this will be disqualified. SEND NOW!
"BARGAIN" WATCH CO. (400 Dept.), 89, Cornwallis Rd., London, N.



ARLINGTON
WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c. we will mail you.
THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
58 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

The Selkirk Tunnel

Huge Undertaking of The C.P.R. is Nearly Complete

The Selkirk tunnel will be through in the fall, according to the C.P.R. officials. This is another of the notable things to which the company has put its hand—a tunnel six miles through a mountain whose peaks pierce the clouds—a tunnel which presented engineering difficulties almost unique.

This work will give the public an alternative route through the mountains; it will save six miles of snowsheds; it will eliminate danger, and it will minister to the comfort and convenience of the public. The cost will be $12,000,000 or more. That is about the only big work the C.P.R. has been engaged in lately, but it is interesting to recall that in the years before the war the company used to spend between $25,000,000 and $35,000,000 per annum in the development of the West. If, as a high official of the C. P. R. remarked, the C.P.R. took a dollar out of the West, it put that dollar back again in some form or other. It would hardly be believed, but the C.P.R. since its inception, has spent over $200,000,000 in the development of the West.

SELECT MEDICINE CAREFULLY

Purgatives are dangerous. They gripe, cause burning pains and make the constipated condition worse. Physicians say the most ideal laxative is Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut; they are exceedingly mild, composed only of health-giving vegetable extracts. Dr. Hamilton's Pills restore activity to the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and purify the blood. For constipation, sick headache, biliousness and disordered digestion no medicine on earth makes such remarkable cures as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Try a 25c. box yourself.

The Automobile and the Newspaper

No one thing has been such a factor in popularizing the automobile as newspaper advertising. It has been the one great force that has made of the automobile business what it is today. It has spread the story of the automobile to the most remote corner. From an unknown factor of a few years back, advertising has proved to the farmer that he can't afford to be without one. It has shown the tired business man that his car is a pleasant bridge between home and office, and the doctor's "buggy" is now almost a curiosity.

Millions have been spent in spreading this knowledge; yet it has returned the automobile builder a hundredfold, and because this advertising has created a market where none existed before, the price of cars has steadily dropped, while the quality has constantly increased.

The ease with which corns and warts can be removed by Holloway's Corn Cure is its strongest recommendation. It seldom fails.

The Avalanche as Italy's Enemy

The worst of dangers in some of the Alpine stations, worse even than the Australian cannon, the great 305's and 420's which drop their crashing projectiles from the clouds, was and is the avalanche. The indications of coming movement, for which the mountaineer is ever on the watch are no longer perceptible; and at a moment when all seems calm the avalanche will thunder down and sweep men and guns away or bury them fathoms deep.

"We lost forty men and two guns up there the other day," states an artillery Colonel.

A Mild Pill for Delicate Women.—The most delicate woman can undergo a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills without fear of unpleasant consequences. Their action, while wholly effective, is mild and agreeable. No violent pains or purgings follow their use, as thousands of women who have used them can testify. They are, therefore, strongly recommended to women, who are more prone to disorders of the digestive organs than men.

During a lesson on the good Samaritan, the scholars were asked why the Priest and the Levite passed by on the other side.

"Because they saw the man had already been robbed," was one prompt and uncharitable reply. — London Notes.

"Now we will say your mother bought three dozen of oranges, the dealer's price being thirty cents a dozen. How much money would the purchase cost her?"

"You can never tell," answered Harry, who was at the head of his class. "Ma's great at bargaining!"

The Duchess of Devonshire, who is Mistress of the Robes to the Queen, is one of Her Majesty's closest friends. She is the mother of two sons and five daughters, and is a daughter of the Marquess of Lansdowne. Of slender build and with small features and dark hair, the Duchess invariably wears the quietest-lookin ggowns.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

"But she says she has never given you any encouragement." "Did she say that?" "She certainly did." She told me that her uncle was going to leave her a fortune, and that he had one foot in the grave. If that is not encouragement, I'd like to know what you call it."

A bold, unsubdued citizen went to a new boarding house, and as he had always met his obligations promptly he had become notably outspoken. On his second day the hostess asked:

"Why don't you say a blessing, Mr. Golden?"

He looked over the table and said gloomily, "I'd like to know what for?"

For Preserving, Use
LILY WHITE CORN SYRUP
One-third "Lily White" to two-thirds Sugar, by weight.
"Lily White" Corn Syrup prevents fermentation and mold—brings out the natural flavour of fruits and berries—and makes much more delicious Preserves, Jams and Jellies than you can make with all sugar.
In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins—at all dealers.
THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL. 278

Wool Exhibit

This Exhibit is Being Shown at All The Leading Exhibitions

Through the wool display of the Dominion Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, which was presented at the Calgary Industrial Exhibition, farmers were given a splendid opportunity for obtaining a thorough knowledge of the sheep and wool industry of Canada. It was prepared by T. Reg. Arkell, Chief of the Sheep and Goat Division of the Branch. The attendants in charge are G. McCrimmon, assisted by T. W. Sexsmith.

The object of the exhibit is to explain fully the various classifications and grades, and to show how wool may be handled in such a way as to secure the best advantages to both the producer and buyer. In order to command the highest market prices wool should be presented in a carefully rolled and packed condition and should contain as little foreign matters as possible. Carelessness in the preparation of Canadian wools has resulted in an injury to their reputation upon the markets of the world. Endeavoring to overcome these conditions by aiding the wool growers of Canada to place upon the market a high grade product and also to stimulate an increased interest in Sheep Husbandry, and to further as far as possible this profitable phase of agriculture the Live Stock Branch offers this exhibit to the public.

One of the most interesting and instructive features comprises samples of wool in both the greasy and scoured condition, showing the injurious effects of using insoluble paints, which are difficult to remove, rather than the standard dippini fluids for marking purposes. This case also contains samples of wool that have been tied with binder twin, showing how the sisal fibre becomes incorporated into the wool and the consequent defect this produces in the finished product. The injurious effects of sheering wool while damp, or permitting it to become damp while in the storage are shown, together with the damage caused by the incorporation of straw and chaff into the fleece.

Two large cases contain representative fleeces of the most important breeds of Canadian sheep. In these cases beginners are given an opportunity to compare the wool of the different breeds, and thus become acquainted with the average weight of fleece and quality of wool obtained from each. One large case contains fleeces of Canadian wool representing the different classes as they are graded for the market.

The processes of woolen and worsted manufacture are illustrated by samples representing the intermediate products from the wool in the grease to the finished cloth. This serves to give the public an idea of the types of wool entering into the different classes of fabrics. Although the living specimens are not shown, a number of enlarged photograps of representatives of the different breeds as well as entire flocksare included in the exhibits.

In the propaganda for more and better sheep and their products in Canada, the Dominion Department is furnishing valuable assistance to the sheep growers. It is establishing a plan for wool selling through co-operative associations, by furnishing officials who grade the clip and advise the growers as to the proper methods of handling wool, in order that it may reach the market in the best possible condition. The Department is also offering assistance to Sheep Breeders' Associations, by supplying them with purebred rams free.

What We Need in Food.

Calcium, phosphorus and iron are more likely than any other minor nutriments to be lacking in human dietaries. On this account especial interest attaches to their occurrence in food.

Calcium is especially abundant in milk, and is also contained in considerable quantities in eggs, vegetables, and fruits.

Phosphorus is abundant in milk, eggs, nuts, peas, beans, and such cereal products as contain the outer seed coats.

Iron is found in largest quantities in beef, eggs, beans, peas, green vegetables (especially spinach), and in the outer seed coats of the cereals.

The foods which are poorest in minerals are polished rice, pearl hominy, white flour, bolted corn meal, and other cereal foods which lack the outer seed coats.—From the New York Daily Telegram.

"Can't you help me a little, mister?" whined the mendicant. "I'm trying to raise the price of a ticket to Woppykasook. I've got a brother-in-law there, and——" "Out of consideration for your unfortunate relative," replied J. Fuller Gloom, "I will not give you a cent."

Britain's Task

British Navy Has Been the Strong Right Arm of the Allies.

Much ill-judged criticism of England's part in the war would never have been muttered had the critics taken the pains to acquaint themselves with the facts. In the first place, the most obvious sphere of English actions at the beginning of the conflict was the sea. Her army was small in comparison with the armies of her neighbors, but she had a powerful navy, and it had been, fortunately, mobilized in home waters. Thus it was able to shut the German fleet in its own ports, to drive German commerce from the ocean, and to insure the safe transport of troops. The last-named task was so essential in the success of the allied operations on land that it is no exaggeration to say that its fulfilment averted an irreparable disaster.

More than she did then England could not have been expected to do. She had neither the men nor the munitions. Thus the burden of the fight on the west front inevitably fell on France. That was her allotted duty, and nobly has she performed it. Yet it must not be forgotten that the English and Belgian troops, though unable to clear Belgian soil of the Germans or to hold the important port of Antwerp against an overwhelming force, nevertheless held the coast from Calais. — From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Do not allow worms to sap the vitality of your children. If not attended to, worms may work irreparable harm to the constitution of the infant. The little sufferers cannot voice their ailment, but there are many signs by which mothers are made aware that a dose of Miller's Worm Powder is necessary. These powders act quickly and will expel worms from the system without any inconvenience to the child.

Wrist Watches

To soldiers and sailors, wrist watches easily read, and quickly visible are of vital necessity. Time plays an important part in advance or retirement, and also in gun-firing. Celluloid faces are too inflammable, the metal grill over the face a hindrance and a closed hunting case a nuisance. British makers have now produced a clear unbreakable glass crystal and are working day and night to supply the urgent demand for military watches.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"What is your idea of a political leader?"

"One who is able to perceive the way the crowd is going, and follows with loud whoops in that direction."

Over two hundred students of the University of Saskatchewan have enlisted, and two hundred students of the University of Alberta are either in the trenches or on the way there.

EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
An Exclusively Canadian Company
Assets Over Four Million Dollars
An Excelsior Policy is a Money Saver. Get One To-day.

New Grain Company Record

Str. W. Grant Morden, of The Canada Steamship Line Loads 500 Cars of Wheat

The Steamer W. Grant Morden, of the Canada Steamship Lines, set up a new record on her last trip down the lake, when she cleared from Port Arthur with 490,725 2-3 bushels of wheat.

Captain Neil Campbell received the entire consignment from the Canadian Northern elevator at Port Arthur. The cereal transported on the "Morden" would be equivalent to ten trains of fifty cars of wheat each, and the cargo weighed in the vicinity of 15,000 tons.

This is said by shipping men to constitute a record-breaking performance. The largest shipment handled previously, it is asserted, was by the "Snyder, Jr.," when 470,000 bushels of wheat was carried. The "Snyder," however, is an American vessel. The "Morden" sailed from Port Arthur July 16th.

Germany Must Be Crushed.

There will never be peace in Europe until the German army is utterly defeated in the field. An economic victory would mean nothing but a renewal of the contest at a later date. What must be crushed, if Europe is ever again to know security, is not the stomachs of the German people, but their belief in the invincibility of their own arms. If Germany surrenders today as the result of domestic famine, what would be the spirit in which her people entered upon peace? They would say, and with some justice: "We nearly took Paris, and we hold the best industrial districts of France, we have run Russia out of Poland, crushed Serbia and Belgium, and hacked our way to the near East. All we have to do next time to win is to ensure our own food supply for a three years' war—and that can be easily done."

"Scribbles is a Freethinker, is he not?"

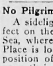
"Well, no editor will give him anything for his thoughts."

There are 22,946 uninterned enemy aliens in Great Britain, of whom 6,756 are men of military age, exempted from interment. The figures are official. Nine of the latter are in the employ of the Deutsche Bank of the City of London. The authorities claim that surveillance of the bank enables them to gain information that otherwise would not be obtainable.

Wood's Phosphodine.
The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins, *Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1 No2 No3
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM KIDNEY BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES EITHER NO DRUGGISTS OR MAIL $1 POST 4 CTS FOUGERA Co 90 BEEKMAN ST NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED CO HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF
THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.



DEAFNESS IS MISERY
I know because I was Deaf and had Head Noises for over 30 years. My invisible Anti-septic Ear Drums restored my hearing and stopped Head Noises, and will do it for you. They are Tiny Megaphones. Cannot be seen when worn. Easy to put in, easy to take out. Are "Unseen Comforts." Inexpensive. Write for Booklet and my sworn statement of how I recovered my hearing. A. O. LEONARD
Suite 229 150 5th Ave. - - N. Y. City

No Pilgrimages to Mecca This Year

A sidelight upon the war, or its effect on the western bank of the Red Sea, where the Mohammedan's Holy Place is located, is shown in the disposition of Indian devotees to postpone their intended pilgrimages to Mecca. It seems that in Medina and Haj the price of living is all but prohibitive. A sack of flour that cost $3 two years ago now cannot be purchased under $15. Last year only 2,000 pilgrims from India visited Mecca as against an average of 15,000. Then there is no British Consul at Jeddah, and exchange of money has become an impossibility.

"I wonder why Alice has remained a miss?"

"Because she failed to make a hit."

"Jack!"

"Yes?"

"Can't you bring some fat friend home to dinner? I positively must have some heavyweight to sit on my trunk."—Life.

Proper Oiling Saves Money

THE right oil in the right place means less money for lubrication and a longer life for your machine.

The Imperial Oil Company makes a large number of farm lubricants—each exactly suited for its special use. Here are some of them:—

STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL
Recommended by leading builders for all types of internal combustion engines, whether tractor or stationary, gasoline or kerosene. It keeps its body at high temperature, is practically free from carbon, and is absolutely uniform in quality.

PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL
An excellent all-round lubricant for exposed bearings of harvesters and other farm machinery. Stays on the bearings; will not gum or corrode.

CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL
The most effective and economical lubricant for steam engine cylinders; proven superior in practical competition with other cylinder oils.

ELDORADO CASTOR OIL
A high-grade, thick-bodied oil for lubricating the loose bearings of farm machinery, sawmills and factory shafting.

THRESHER HARD OIL
Keeps the cool bearing *cool.* Does not depend on heat or friction to cause it to lubricate.

STEEL BARRELS—All our oils can be obtained in 28-gallon and 45 gallon steel barrels. These barrels save their cost by eliminating leakage. You use every drop you pay for. Clean and convenient.

If your lubricating problem gives you trouble, let us help you. Tell us the machine, the make, the part—and we will gladly give you the benefit of our experience in selecting the proper lubricants.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. G. M. GIBSON, M. D. C. M.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
PROVINCIAL CORONER
MUNSON, - - ALBERTA

A. J. LAWRENCE, B. A. L. L. B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY
Money to loan Insurance
Munson - - Alberta

J. H. MacINTYRE
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Drumheller - Alberta

WATCHMAKER
G. A. RICHARDSON
Watchmaker and Optician
Will be at Dr. Gibson's Drug Store Tuesday of each week.

List your sales with the
HIGHLAND AUCTIONEER
P. BATSON
Delia - - Alberta

Before making dates, see the
MUNSON AUCTIONEER
W. H. DALY
Munson - - Alberta

NOTICE

In the Matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Starland No. 307.

Take notice, that His Honor, Judge Winter, Judge of the District Court of the District of Calgary, has appointed Tuesday, the 5th day of September, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Fleming's hall in the Town of Hanna, for the holding of the Court of Confimation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Starland No. 307.

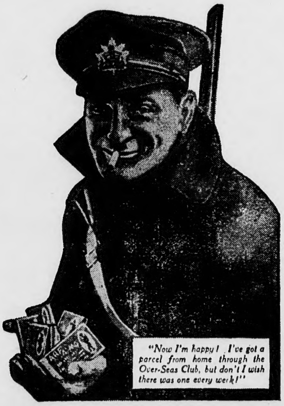
Dated the 4th day of July, 1916.

W. F. Richardson,
17-24-c Secretary-Treasurer.

PRINTER WANTED—Compositor with two or three years experience. Apply at once to the Mail, Munson, Alta.

FARMERS

who wish to borrow money with least expense should write direct to the Credit Foncier F.-C., Corner Jasper Ave. and Third Street, Edmonton. For many years this Company has granted loans on the amortization plan, which has recently been so strongly advocated by farmers' associations, for a term of 10, 15, or 20 years. Those who wish a loan for 5 years may have it. Rate 8%. By applying direct, the expenses of the loan may be limited to the legal costs. Application forms and further information will be provided on applying to G. H. Gowan, Manager, Edmonton.


"Now I'm happy! I've got a parcel from home through the Over-Seas Club, but don't I wish there was one every week!"

Help the boys in the trenches by contributing 25c to the MAIL Tobacco Fund

SAVE
YOUR
MONEY
FOR THE
DOMINION WAR LOAN
TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER.

By purchasing a bond you will help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA.

THE LOCAL ROUND-UP

Duck season opens Friday, September 1st.

Arthur Beaudett returned today from a trip to Quebec.

Mr. Murdoch spent Sunday with his family in town.

"Dad" Wallace of Delia spent a few days in town this week.

Mrs. T. Whyte and little daughter, Orma, left today for a visit with friends in Coronation.

Mrs. Cooper of Calgary is spending a few days visiting with Miss Viola Clark.

W. B. Walrod expects a car of Nut Coal this week which he will sell at $3.50 per ton.

Born---On Tuesday, August 22, 1916, to Mr and Mrs. Wm. Doyle of Munson, a son.

R. M. Kennedy and wife spent a few days this week at Buffalo Lake.

Mr. McKay left on Monday for North Dakota where he has gone to look after the harvesting and threshing of his crop there.

Mrs. Williams, who has held a position at Gibson's Drug Store for some time, will return Friday to her home near Rowley.

E. M. Adams and G. Wright, Mgr. and Credit Mgr. of Woods, Vallance & Adams, were in town Tuesday.

School re-opens on Monday, Aug. 28. R. L. Harvey and Miss Douglas have been employed again for for another term.

Mrs. G. M. Gibson and family returned yesterday from a visit with relatives and friends at Douglas, Ont.

Service will be held in the English Church on Sunday, Aug. 27th at 3 p. m. Everyone is cordially invited to attend.

Miss Viola Clark has resigned her position at Whyte & Co.'s and will spend the winter in Calgary. Christina will accompany her and attend school there.

The Patriotic Fund Committee wish to thank the girls and boys who sold buttons on Fair Day, and who thus added $7 more to the Fund

Geo. McTaggart, Gov. Supervisor of Roads, arrived in town today and expects to have a crew with grader start on the roads north of town at once.

R. P. Walrod of Olds, spent a short time in town Tuesday with his son. He was on his way to Scollard where he was called on account of the sickness of his wife who is visiting there.

Mrs. G. Carruthers entertained a number of friends at her home last evening in honor of Mrs. Williams who is leaving Munson. The time was very pleasantly spent at games and music after which refreshments were served.

Rev. G. F Glendenning and wife left last week for the Coast after a few weeks visit with their daughter, Mrs. A.J. Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence accompanied them as far as Banff where they spent a few days.

Quite a number of the soldiers arrived in town this week on harvest pass. Among them we note the following: Ptes. Matt Doyle, S. R. McLennan, J. Elliott, L. Elliott, E. Gibb, -- McFarlane, N. McLeod, D. Fraser, J. J. Murray, A. D. Petch and M. Bowerman.

E. R. Shapcott and wife returned this week from Iowa. Mr. Shapcott has travelled nearly 7000 miles since returning to the states, the entire distance being made in a Ford car. He visited several of the central and western states and finally decided that Alberta was a pretty good country after all. They came overland in their car.

H. Brede, Jacob Long and C. H. Gowen of the Hand Hills, came in yesterday to make application for patents to their land and to their disappointment found the office had been closed. There is a large number of homesteaders tributary to this office yet to make application and every effort should be made to have the sub office re-opened here.

"Neither do men put new wine into new wine-skins, else the skins burst and the wine is spilled, and the skins perish, but they put new wine into fresh wine-skins and both are preserved" the sayings of Jesus. The above words are basis of the first sermon, in a series. You are cordially invited to hear these. The aim is to make one hour on Sunday evening the most profitable for all. The children's address will be on "the Daisy."

Will pay Agricultural Fair Prizes on September 1st.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Munson Agricultural Society held on Saturday last, the directors decided to borrow the balance needed to pay the prizes of the Fair, from the Merchants bank, pending the arrival of the Government grant in December and pay the prize money out at once, and L. C. Jackson, the Secretary, expects to have the lists completed and the cheques made out for the prize winners by September 1st. By doing this the Directors are of the opinion that it will give the Society a better standing and create more interest for next year's Fair. In the past there has not been the interest taken in the Fair here by the farmers of the district that should be, every farmer in the district should become a member of the society. It is the farmers business wholly and solely and they should all try to made the Fair a big success. The prizes are well worth the trouble, and so far they have all been captured by a few of the most practical farmers of the community. Look at the prize winners at this year's fair and see if they are not the most aggressive and successful farmers of the district. There is not enough competition, the exhibition of horses was disappointing this year in many classes, most of the big stallion owners did not come out for some reason. Can't you get together and arrange things?-

MORRIN NEWS ITEMS

Pte. Joy States, Sgt. Morley LaRoy, Pte T. Morgan, Pte. Chas. Morgan, Pte. Dan Patterson and Pte. McGillivray of the 187th Batt. are all home on a harvest pass. Morley LaRoy intends going to Dauphin later to visit his parents.

Jack Hendrickson of Rowley was a visitor with friends in Morrin last week end.

For the first time our little town was the scene of a Sunday ball game. But those young men living in town or around who had the self will to stay at home should receive some credit. since a ball game is something we all like to see at the proper time.

Morrin, contrary to its usual busyness was very quiet last Monday for every person who could possibly get away attended the sale at Mr. Hanson's farm,

Miss Mary Harvey spent the week end in town.

Mrs. Campbell of Kincardine, Ont., is visiting her cousin, Mrs. A. Sutherland.

The Ladies' Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. B. High on Wednesday, Sept. 6.

Agricultural Fair Prize Winners

(Continued from page one)

imen of hand writing 10 yrs. old and under, 1st Lottie Adsett. Specimen of hand writing 15 yrs. and under, 1st Fred Smith, 2nd and 3rd White Star School. Special Prize by Rev. J. G. Rogers for composi- of 1000 words, 1st Christina Clark. Collection of mounted and named wild flowers, 1st Ovive Adsett. Special for canned fruit, 1st Olive Adsett.

Class 41—Domestic

Loaf white bread, 1st W. Tabert, 2nd, Olvie Adsett. Loaf brown bread, 1st W. Tabert. Layer cake, 1st Birtie Clark, Olive Adsett, Beatrice Stainton. Plate home made candy, 1st Birdie Clark and Olive Adsett. Useful article for house or farm, W. Tabert.

Red Cross Notes

The Red Cross Sewing Guild acknowledge with thanks the following donations: 6 personal property bags, Mrs. C. McInnes; 6 wash cloths, Maona Lynes; 5 prs. sox, Mrs. Findlay; 1 day shirt, 1 coat, 1 doz. hold all bags, 4 handkerchiefs, Mrs. DeBuse; 1 day shirt, Mrs. Craft.

The Sewing Guild would like if any one who has any underwear or childrens clothes that they are not needing, to bring to the Sewing Guild next Wednesday.

The following shipment was sent to the Calgary Canadian Red Cross Depot on Monday, Aug. 21:

4 doz. wash cloths, 2 doz. wringers 3 doz. triangular bandages, 1 dozen pairs of socks, 2 doz. T bandages, 2 doz. bed pan covers, 1 doz. hold all bags, 13 doz handkerchiefs, 2 nurses aprons, 6 pillow slips, 5 surgical coats, 3 helpers coats, 9 day shirts, 6 surgical caps, 1 towel.

A Few Specials

Old English Grey Graniteware

1500 Pieces to choose from--Best value we ever had

Boots and Shoes

12 pairs only, regular tan Military boots sold everywhere for $7, Fair week price $6

To fully understand the value ask to see these goods

24 pairs Men's Kip lace boots. sold everywhere for $4.50, we will sell 24 pairs during Fair week at . . . $3.50

Flavoring Extracts

Usual 25c size, best quality, now selling at - - - - - 2 for 25c

HATS

We have a large stock of Men's Felt and Straw Hats which have to go. Call and examine them and get our prices. . . .

Leather Gloves

Exceptional values--very large stock to choose from

McConkey & Bowey

HITCH UP

TO A

Deering or McCormick

Binder

When you harvest this year's crop if you want a durable, light running and correctly constructed machine.

Call and see the latest departure in Tongue Trucks which make it easy to turn the machine. You will like it.

W. B. WALROD
Munson - - - Alberta

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS
IN THE "MAIL"--IT PAYS

- McLEOD -

The Hardware Man

Cuts the Prices on Hunting Goods

Hunting Vests		Reg. $1.25	$ .95
"	"	" 3.75	2.95
"	Coats	" 4.00	3.15
"	"	" 6.00	4.25
"	"	" 12.00	10.25

Guns, Hunting Caps, Duck Calls

All come in the Cut Price List

I have a large Stock of Fresh SHELLS
for the Season at Popular Prices

Come in and Look Around

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE MAIL $1.00 A YEAR